The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,611. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two

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MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. VAILE, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th November. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

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For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SCREW STEAM SHIP "MAHARAJ," Captain KIDDER, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 4 P. M., with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudashewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in ten days time. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (800 Tons, and 150 H. P.) Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Calling at Veravul, Porebunder, and Dwarka, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

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The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare;* under 2 years *free.* Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare.* For further particulars, apply to

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NOTICE.

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The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

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Do. 3 months' sight	3 "
Do. 6 "	4 "
Do. 12 "	5 "

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All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links &c. &c.

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WANTED BY THE "KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED)," a competent European to manage the whole out-door business of the Company. He must be conversant with the native languages, and have had experience in the Landing and Shipping of Goods. Applications enclosing copies of Testimonials, and stating qualifications and amount of salary required, to be sent *post paid* to the undersigned on or before the 15th October next.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 21st September 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply on the Premises.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st OCTOBER 1863, TWO LARGE GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE AND ARDASEER EDULJEE SOOKIA, on the Premises.

Bombay, 18th September 1863.

TO LET.—(From 1st November 1863 to 15th January 1864.—"MALDONZA HOUSE," nicely situated on the Matheran Hill. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of Apartments on three stories facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

Notices.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 25 per share will be payable by the shareholders at the Bank's office on or before the 15th October next, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ARTHHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.

Bombay, 7th September 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીગ એન્ડ બેકીગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, are required to pay a Call of Rupees Fifty per Share, on or before the 15th day of October next, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, and if such call be not paid on or before the 15th day of October next, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per Annum will be charged on all sums not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVURJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church 2nd September 1863.

SCOTT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 3,000 per Share, is payable at the Office of the undersigned, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 7th October 1863. [Secretaries and Treasure.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held in the office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY 15th day of October 1863, at 2 P.M. to receive and consider the report of the Directors.

By order of the Board,

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at noon.

By order of the Director,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th October 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon each Share of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUE, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holder or holders of any Share or Shares will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such Call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulations 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Menesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shricrushna & Co., Aucticneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell all those three several pieces or parcels of Foras Freehold Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being, at Bombay, in the Mahim District, near Dadur, with a range of Buildings, Bungalow, Shed, and two Stands, and Water Channels, now standing and built thereon, containing by admeasurement in all fourteen thousand and forty square yards or thereabouts, and which said pieces or parcels of Land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 491, 484, 524, and 525; all persons having claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritence, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, in Forbes Street, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 20th instant, for the supply of 500 Tons of Best Welsh Hartley Coals, to be delivered within two weeks from that date (20th October 1863), at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per Ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The Undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender, without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER & Co., Secretaries, Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th October 1863.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the SCHOOL-HOUSE of the SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, in Church Gate Street, will be received by Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, the Secretary to the Institution, up to 20th November 1863.

The Tenders to be superscribed "*Tender for School Premises.*"

Further particulars may be obtained on personally applying to the Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.

Woondee Poonawn ......ditto ......ditto.

Miscellaneous Trees ......ditto ......ditto.

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Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees ......ditto ......ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees ......ditto ......ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.

Miscellaneous Trees ......ditto ......ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the CARKOON of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarlatan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

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Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong

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THE POWER OF MUSIC;

OR,

THE UNWARRANTED INTRUSION.

THE INDIGO PLANTER,

A New Local Song by J. O. PIERCE.

THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE,

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Merily, Merily Ho (opening chorus)	SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The Farmer and the Crow	J. O. PIERCE.
Oh Witching Dinah Crow	DAVE CARSON.
The Old Log Hut	T. P. BROWER.
Hold Your Horses	DAVE CARSON.
Come where my love lies Dreaming	H. C. CAMPBELL.

The first Part to conclude with

THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE,

With new Local Verses, by...... DAVE CARSON.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

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Solo Flute (Uno, Voce Poco Fa)	L. F. PALIN.
Duet Comic, The Power of Music	CARSON & PIERCE.
Ballad	H. C. CAMPBELL.
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THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, from the St. James' Theatre, the St. James and Polygraphic Halls, London. And patronised by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Family. The Duchess of Sutherland, Duke of Bucleugh, Duke of Athole, and the nobility and gentry of England.

Appearing by command before the Emperor and Empress of the French at the Palace of the Tuilleries.

Will leave Southampton by the mail steamer of the 27th of September for Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HABIB EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan, has contracted with ARON MOSES GUBBAY, also of Bombay, Esquire, to sell to him all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, Dwelling-house, or Bungalow and Out-houses, standing partly on Foras land belonging to Government, and partly on Farendary ground situate lying and being at Byculla without the Fort of Bombay, and which contains by admeasurement 1,259 square yards, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 541, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 4 any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise on the said premises or any part thereof are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.

KELLY & HORE Purchaser Solicitor.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:—

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace falls, White, Black, and Colored Boots, and Shoes, Blue, Rose, and Scarlet Crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lama, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces, Fancy Gilt, and Black Jet Buttons,—Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Goloshed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.

Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq. *Chairman.*

PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.

HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ...... 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits subject to

	1	month's notice per annum.	4	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	5 do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	6 do.
Do.	12	do.	do.	7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Manager.

2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863.

THE PANCHGUNNY PROPRIETARY BOARDING SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

Directors.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Member of Council, &c.

H. Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.

The Rev. Francis Gell, Poona.

Herbert Giraud, Esq., M. D., Grant Medical College.

Arthur M. Moore, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.

John Peet, Esq. M.D., Grant Medical College.

W. Trevor Roper, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

The Rev. J. F. Spring, Bombay.

With power to add to their number.

Solicitor—G. S. Judge, Esq.

Hon. Sec.—The Rev. J. J. Franham.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian Education for the children of European parentage, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

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RECEIVED PER "ORISSA."

CIVIL ENGINEERING. By Professor Rankine	Rs. 12	0
ELEANOR'S VICTORY. By the Author of "Aurora Floyd," &c. 3 vols, 8vo. cloth	21	0
THE SMOKER'S TEXT BOOK beautifully printed on toned paper in the smallest legible type	2	0
BACON'S WAR MAP OF AMERICA, in one large Sheet mounted	2	12
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MOLESWORTH'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK.—Pocket Book of Useful Information for Engineers, &c.; containing Tables, Formulæ, Data, &c., &c., for Everyday Use. New Edition	3	4
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AN FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Thursday, 15th October 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	......	1 discount.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	......	14 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	33 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	65 prem. ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20	2½ do.	70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	25	......	35 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	8 do.	151 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	2 prem. ex-div
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 31,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 27 000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share...	Rs 10,500 p. sh
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs. 2,000 p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share ...	Rs. 35,000 per share pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4 000	......	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	......	Rs. 1,000 to 1,300 prem.
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G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
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Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Maneckjee Pettit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 290 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 1,900 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	200	......	No purchasers.
House and Land Investment Company	20	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	1 000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	200 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
,, Loan 1835-36	96
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	116½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	Rs. 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

PRICES CURRENT (14th Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs	575 to 580
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	578 to 580
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	,,	578 to 580
New Oomravuttee	,,	540 to 545
New Compta, (ready)	,,	550 to 555
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	645 to 650
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	530 to 535
New Veeravul	,,	530 to 540
New Khandeish	,,	520 to 525
New Poratchee	,,	545 to 550
New Accote	,,	570 to 575
New Mangalore	,,	550 to 555

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs.	7 2 to 7 3 per cent.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6 12 to 6 13
Gingelly mixed (Black	,,	32 to 33
and White)	,,	39 to 40
Niger	,,	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Oct. 13	Sparkling	G. Emery	M
	Japanese	B. Thaker	Liverpool 30 June
	Ville de Lima	R. Henry	Bordeaux 12 July
14	Malta (s)	G Hyde	Galle 10 Oct.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 13 Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
Oct. 13	Shauz	Nacoda	Bushire.
	Persia (s)	G. Greig	Calcutta via Coast
14	Columbian (s)	Grainger	China, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Sparkling*, from Moulmein.—Captain Harrison and wife.

Per Steamer *Malta*, from Galle.—Mr. Good and Mr. Lowther.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. Andrew Hurray and 111 Natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Persia*, to Calcutta via Coast.—Mr. Thompson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. Gussett, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Pingo, Mr. Spencer Compton, Colonel Compton, Mr. C. Stilmour, Captain Goodfellow, Dr. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Fowlie, Dr. and Mrs. Wither, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Ellis, Lieut. Colonel C. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. Polligrein, Mr. Touche, Mr. E. Legett, Cowasjee Eduljee, Jamsetjee Peroshaw, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. Hajee Vydina, Mr. Addis, Captain Bower, and Lieut. Foly.

Per Ship *Shauz* to Bushire.—18 Natives.

Per Steamer *Columbian*, to China.—Mr. Colah and servant, Mr. S. Dauer and servant, Mr. D. Nowrojee and servant, Mr. M. Nuthoo and servant, Captain Anderson, Captain Holdswaith, one Native Officer and 116 men 22nd N.I., Mr. M. Veerjee and servant, one house-keeper, Mr. J. Yates, Mr. F. Cendall, Captain Pinchase, Mr. H. K. Tall and nine other passengers.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on yesterday :—
Ship *Merchant Prince*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Lady Franklin*, for Moulmein.
Steamer *Elphinstone*, for Surat.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kurrachee.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer *J. R. Carnac*, Captain J. T. Van Wullen, bound to Surat.

Brig *Champ cain Florde Quilaman*, Nacoda, bound to Verawal.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—1 Trunk old clothes, Forbes and Co.; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 46 pieces elephant teeth, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs., Cursetjee Rungjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Baron Renfrew.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Lord Palmerston—165 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Fulcher Cooper and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Grey and Co.; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Liladhur Luckumsey.

Joshua.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Curumchund Pemchund; 170 packages hemp, 150 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Mooljee Hurry; 46 bales wool, 138 cwt., Culliaanjee Petamber; 325 bales cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Elephalet Greely.—550 bales cotton, 1,925 cwt., Mulchund Sewjee; 325 bales cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Helen Scott.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Hurry Bhimjee and Co.

Esendale.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Runchore Canjee; 425 bales cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Ragowjee Mooljee; 310 bales cotton, 1,085 cwt., Bacher Bhanjee.

Euroclydon.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Luckmedass Cooverjee; 100¼ bales cotton, 351¼ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Luckmidass Gopaljee; 230 packages hemp 200 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Sea Park.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Pestonjee and Ardasseer Eduljee.

Beeston Castle.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Poonsy Velljee; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Aaron Brown.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Narronjee Sewjee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Bhugwanjee Anundjee; 140 bales cotton, 490 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

Oriental.—600 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Cooverjee Jeatha; 120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co.; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Sewjee Sunjpal; 110 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Gopaljee; 112 bales cotton, 364 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.; 56 bales wool, 168 cwt., 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Bates Family.—326 bales cotton, 1 114 cwt., Khatow Luba; 59 chests olibanum, 121½ cwt., Ludha Poonja.

Minihaha.—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt. Pupoo Govind; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Luckmeerow Mullarrow.

Lady Havelock—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Govind Girdhur; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Maharatta.—74 bags sursee seed, 111 cwt., Megjee Hunsraz; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Khimjee Viram and Co.

Hahneman.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Merchant Prince.—650 bags sursee seed, 975 cwt., Jairam Viram.

Flying Venus.—55 bales wool, 165 cwt.; 60 bales cotton, 200 cwt., Wootumchund Mulcharam and Co.; 226 bales cotton, 791 cwt., Culliaanjee Ludha.

Summerlee—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Culliandass Anundjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bhugwandass Samjee; 1,700 bags sursee seed, 2,550 cwt., Fernandez.

For Havre.

Maupertius.—75 packages coffee, 87½ cwt., Mowjee Hurridass.

Robertson.—110 bales cotton, 387 cwt., Muthoordass Soorjee; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt.; Khimjee Viram and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Topun Anunjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
510	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Charente (s).	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
645	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
411	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
420	Express, Piers.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
	H. M. St. Assaye.	
1036	Marian Moore, Vonce.	Aug. 17
731	Percy Douglas, Hudson.	
956	Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
2343	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 3
861	Salamanca, Liveway—W. Nicol & Co.	
893	Sebastian Cabot, Morgan.	
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
793	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Limstrong.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
	Tweed.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson, & Co.	June 19
824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Buchanan.	
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 18
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Bensley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Pady and Sorabjee.	
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	June 30
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
978	Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Rodnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1101	Shannon.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 20
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller.	
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
969	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Diadem.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 29
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co.	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
	Enfield, Reed.	
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Talulas, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
890	Prince of Wales, Winklers.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1055	Englishman, Hadwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Beasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Stateliz, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SYDNEY.	
1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.	July 3
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	July 8
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aon.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
990	City of Shanghai, South—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	Outram (s).	
	FROM BOSTON.	
	Moonlight (s).	
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	Acabboy, Marr.	
1200	Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Liladhur.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1094	Africa.	
600	Aristides.	
467	Asterold, Gardener.	
1402	Clyderdale.	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
894	Futahool Aziz.	Aug. 26
368	Faluca Sadan.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	July 25
1306	Inkermann, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 22
1010	Latona.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1494	Renown (a). Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
796	Rutland—E. H. & Co.	
1239	Royal Alfred.	
2335	Red Jacket.	
985	Southern Rights.	
537	Shah Jehan.	Aug. 11
806	Shen Shah.	July 25
1499	Sheve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
	Aginora.	Sept 10
	Ocean Belle.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	Sept. 30
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept 30
	W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.	
738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chimera, Mott.	Aug. 1
657	Elinor Bowden.	May 5
336	Frederick Basail, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co.	June 3
	Mudge, Stewart.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
396	Briarley.	July 15
548	Melody, James.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmessen Burt.	June 29
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
675	Alipore Fleming & Co.	
	Appolline, Weighell.	
	Jason, Le Marchee.	July 10

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—October 8, Barque *Nepaul*, Captain E. Wilson, to London.

Do. Barque *Adelaide*, Captain J. Richardson, to Moulmein

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 14.

Cardy, Captain Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.

Goodfellow, Captain W. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Seton, Ensign W. B., 26th N.I., on leave, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.

Taylor, Lieut. J. W., 56th Regt., on sick leave, to England.

Goodfellow, Captain W. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Suddasewghur.

Brown Lieut. E. W., Acting Adjutant Right Wing, 3rd Regt. N.I., to Poona.

Strong, Lieut T. E 22nd Regt., on duty, to Tanna.

Thrupp Ensign, 4th King's Own Regt., on medical certificate, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Poona, 12th October 1863.

The following Circular of the Military, Finance Department, is published for General guidance.

Circular No 3921 of 1863.

The Controller begs to draw attention to the Government Notification Financial Department, dated 12th Sept. 1863, and he requests that in accordance therewith Heads of Military Departments and offices will have the goodness to submit with every application for Pension or gratuity under the new Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, an authentic statement of all the leaves other than privilege and preparatory leaves granted under those Rules or the old leave Rules to the applicant during the whole period of his service, whenever this information is not furnished the application will have to stand over until it is forthcoming.

The following Resolution by the Government of India, No. 4068 dated 25th August 1863, is published for the information and guidance of Heads of Departments.

Resolution.—As periods of absence other than privilege leave and preparatory leave cannot count towards pension under paragraph 11 of the Pension Rules, the Hon'ble the President in Council desires, that Heads of Departments will be careful to cause to be entered in all applications for Pensions and gratuities under those Rules an accurate statement of all the leaves other than privilege and preparatory leaves obtained by the applicant during the whole period of his service.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has authorized the following transfer:—

Private Richard Sullivan from 33rd Foot to 1st Battalion 4th King's Own Regiment.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 722 of the 1st September last, Serjeant Major Duwal, of the 6th Dragoons, will proceed to England by the Mail steamer of the 29th instant, reporting himself on arrival to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 13TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., will furnish the officer for the Castle Guard.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

Agreeably to Garrison standing orders the evening gun will, from to-morrow until further orders, fire at 8 o'clock.

Tattoo will beat at 8½ o'clock P.M. from to-morrow, and the evening saluting hours will commence at 4 P.M.

The Committee, of which Lieut. Colonel Carmichel, C.B., 103rd Regt. and Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N.I., are Presidents, are dissolved.

Acting 4th Class School Master Hambley arrived at the Presidency, is attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regt. until the departure of the next steamer for Surat.

Embarkation Returns for Surat to be made out and sent in to the Deputy Quarter Master General.

The undermentioned Officers has obtained leave of absence :—

Ensign Gibson, 103rd Regt., from 15th October 1863 to 21th October 1863, to proceed to Poona.

Her Majesty's 21st Regt., will furnish a party of an Havildar and 13 Rank and File, to escort by rail as far as Umnenar and from thence to Malligaum, ammunition as per margin consigned to Mhow and Neemuch.

314 Boxes of ammunition for Mhow.
422 Do. do. for Neemuch.

Application will be made to have the guard relieved at Malligaum.

The Non Commissioned Officer to attend to-morrow at 10 A.M., at the Commissariat Office for instructions.

The Officer Commanding 103rd Regt. has permission to detach Serjeant Francis Hamtham, appointed Colar Serjeant to Sattara.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 13th October 1863.

The Commander of the *Semiramis* is permitted to enter Mr. James Kirkwood as 3rd Officer for that vessel from this date.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

DEATH.

At Nagpada Street, Byculla, on the 13th October, of cholera, Nowrojee, son of Nusserwanjee Manockjee, horse-dealer, aged 43 years; deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Post Office Notices.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Begla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire these letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR — OCTOBER.—1863.

First Quarter ...Tuesday 20d. 6h. 56.7m A.M.
Full Moon....... Monday 26d. 10h. 46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	15	Venus rises at 3.54.	5 55	5 37	0 26	0 43	Date 13th October. Time—6h. 1m. 25.7.
Fri.	16	Venus sets at 3h. 48m.	5 55	5 36	1 1	1 20	
Sat.	17	Etheldreda V.	5 55	5 35	1 40	2 01	
Sun.	18	20th Sunday aft. Trin.	5 56	5 35	2 24	2 46	
Mon.	19	Mars rises at 5h. 15m	5 56	5 34	3 1	3 41	
Tues	20	Mars sets at 5h. 8m.	5 57	5 33	4 12	4 48	
Wed	21	Daybreak at 4h 43m.	5 57	5 32	5 28	6 13	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 15th.—Surrender of Berhampore, 1803.—The Fort of Beyt destroyed, 1859.

Friday 16th.—Bishop Ridley burnt at Oxford, 1555.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.

Saturday 17th.—Capture of Agra, 1803.

Sunday 18th.—The Governor General takes the field in person 1817.

Monday 19th.—Dean Swift died, 1745.—Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in Virginia, 1780.

Tuesday 20th.—Congress of Troppau, 1820.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

Wednesday 21st—Siege of Asseerghur, 1803.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 10
AGRA	Oct. 8	LAHORE	Oct. 3
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 9
BANGALORE	Oct. 9	MALTA	Sept. 24
COCHIN	Oct. 3	MEERUT	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 3	OUDH	Oct. 7
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 8	RANGOON	Sept. 18
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SUEZ	Sept. 27
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE
Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

AUTUMN is the season for "all England's" holiday. Statesmen, Lawyers, Doctors, Traders and Artisans, all classes in fact, share it more or less, in some way or other. It is also the season when M.P.'s meet their constituents, to "survey mankind from China to Peru" and discuss the public affairs of every country under the sun. An Englishman considers it his privilege to comment freely on the public affairs of every country, which in the least degree excites public interest no matter whether he understands the subject or not. Too often he prophecies and dogmatises with a confidence proportionate to his ignorance, but whether ignorant or otherwise he passes his opinions freely in the most complacent manner and is always on the best terms with himself; though, perhaps, hated for his arrogance and presumption by all besides.

The American struggle has been the favourite topic at all public gatherings for the last two years. The Emperor of the French, the Pope, and Garibaldi; the Italians, Poles, and Hungarians have all paled in interest before it. At the Sheffield Cutlers Feast last year, Mr. Roebuck startled even the Premier himself by his indiscreet manner of speaking out. But we see that at the usual annual gathering held this year of which an account has reached us by the last mail, that though he was very full of the same subject, he had had a lesson or two within the last few months, and so he said "though I feel very much tempted to talk—I won't,"—he trod alittle on "dangerous ground" as he himslf admits, and then became quiet. The entertainment at the Cutlers Feast this year was of a novel character, and the hero was not "Tear'em." Our readers will no doubt share our surprise when they are told that India was the chief topic of discussion at the Hallamshire Feast, and they will be still more astonished to hear of Sir Charles Wood being the hero!

The Minister, which Manchester ten months ago had fully set its heart on impeaching, has been speechifying to the master Cutler and his goodly company, in King Cambyses' vein, about the progress and the prosperity of India in a way to strike his hearers dumb in speechless astonishment, and thus far, or Sir Charles Wood, has the "whirligig of time brought in his revenges."

The chairman of the Feast proposed Sir Charles' health as "a good Yorkshire man and a good Whig," and then proceeded to dilate on the characteristics of that "great country of which Sir Charles Wood was Minister," in a strain unusual, we fancy, whether at Cutlers' or any other feasts. "Five years ago" said Mr. Dunn, the master Cutler, "who dare have whispered even in his own heart that India would have become in this time the country which we now see it—self-supporting, paying its way, making its roads, its railways, and its laws, and offering to the natives a share in the administration? We see all this, and I doubt not that England, going on with this work, will achieve one of the greatest triumphs that have been achieved in modern times, and will bring India not only within the pale of of what we believe to be real civilization, but within the pale of what we believe to be necessary to all real civilization—the pale of Christianity. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Wood in responding said he concurred in the truth of Mr. Dunn's observations. "I have now" said he "for the second time, become connected with the administration of India, and I must say the power of the Government of this country in India seems to me to be a standing miracle. No man could have believed five short years ago, when the energy of a few English—and my friend has only done justice to the brave English men and women in India at that time—resisted and subdued the most formidable mutiny, that ever desolated a country from one end to another (cheers),—undaunted by numbers, standing almost alone in many cases, no man, no woman failed, and the consequence was a triumph over the most inexcusable mutiny which ever broke out. Since that time tranquillity has been restored, prosperity has attained a point which it never reached before, and the whole institutions of the country have been revised. I do not wish to take more credit than is my due, but since I have been in the office which I now hold the Government of the country has been recast, and natives admitted to the Council, the judicature has been revised, the penal code has been improved, penal proceedings and civil proceedings facilitated, the army and the navy have been recast, and also the civil service, the tenure of land has been fixed, and, indeed, I hardly know any point in the legislation of the country in which administrative improvement was required in which it has not been accomplished, whether rightly or wrongly is not for me to say. At any rate, we have done that which has met with the approval of the Parliament at home, of the country, and of the great mass of the native population. I believe we are performing our mission to that country for the benefit of the great mass of the people there, and in their welfare we shall derive not only the best pecuniary reward—for their prosperity necessarily adds to ours—but we shall have performed that great mission to which we have been called,—the improving and civilizing of the greatest mass of people that at present exists under the rule of any one sceptre."

We hear rather much on the whole, about the "standing miracle," and a certain kind of cant of which this expression is a part. Yet, as we have had occasion to observe before now, Sir Charles Wood has reason to congratulate himself on the progress that has been made in many ways since he succeeded to office, a second time, now more than four years ago. But there is measure in all things, and he takes credit for more than his due, when he fancies that because he has meddled with much, he has thereby reformed much. We are told that "the Government of the country has been recast, and natives admitted into the Council." This is not true in the unconditional manner in which the language is used, or at least reported. How has "the Government been recast?" The language is preposterous, if it means that the character of the Government has been changed, and if it does not mean this it means nothing.

And then how misleading to speak of "natives being admitted into the Council"! Did Sir Charles himself know what he meant by using the words attributed to him. The "Natives in Council" or as we ought to say the Legislative Council—like the interloper Europeans (to use an expressive, but thank goodness, a bygone phrase now) in Council, have been worth nothing and productive of nothing as yet. It is not natives in Council that are needed, but under proper restrictions, and in a right spirit,—natives in the administration in every branch of the Civil Department of Government that are needed, before Sir Charles Wood begins to boast on this head.

Every bygone Indian Statesman who deserves that name held this opinion, the greatest of them all—in his imperishable farewell words, said, "with what grace can we talk of our paternal government if we exclude them from every important office, and say, as we did till very lately, that in a country containing 150 millions of inhabitants, no man but a European shall be intrusted with so much authority as to order the punishment of a single stroke of a rattan? Such an interdiction is to pass sentence on a whole people for which no benefit can ever compensate. There is no instance in the world of so humiliating a sentence having ever been passed upon any nation. * * * * * We prefer to seek their improvement, but propose means the most adverse to success. The advocates of improvement do not seem to have procured the great springs on which it depends: they propose to place no confidence in the natives, to give them no authority, and to exclude them from office as much as possible; but they are ardent in their zeal for enlightening them by the general diffusion of knowledge. No conceit more wild and absurd than this was ever engendered in the darkest ages; for what is in every age and in every country the great stimulus to the pursuit of knowledge, but the prospect of fame or wealth or power? Or what is even the use of great attainments, if they are not to be devoted to their noblest purpose, the service of the community, by employing those who possess them, according to their respective qualifications, in the various duties of the public administration of the country? * * * * * It is not enough that we confer on the natives the benefits of just laws and of moderate taxation, unless we endeavour to raise their character; but under a foreign Government there are so many causes which tend to depress it, that it is not easy to prevent it from sinking. It is an old observation that he who loses his liberty loses half his virtue. This is true of nations as well as individuals. To have no property, scarcely degrades more in one case, than in the other to have property at the disposal of a foreign Government in which we have no share."

It is sad and humiliating to think that the language of Sir Thomas Munro is nearly as true now as when it was first uttered just forty years ago! Sir Charles Wood has one great merit, a merit we have frequently thought it right to point out and insist on: he was the first Statesman to recognise the disordered condition of Indian Finance, and the first to take proper steps to improve it. His efforts have been entirely successful, and he deserves full credit for this reform which has been the harbinger of so many others in respect to the material progress of the country. Other measures of his have been more questionable though no doubt well intended, but an after dinner speech, setting forth merely the fair side of things, is not perhaps the best kind of text on which to join issue for their fuller discussion.

LOCAL.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS will perform this evening, at the Grant Road Theatre for the last time but one. In another column will be found the Programme of the performance, which seems to have been carefully selected, and will no doubt be performed with their usual ability.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day at half-past 4 P.M. There will be a Ballot for the election of Lieut. O. C. Parker, J. Firth, J. Sands, G. Steel and Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esqs., who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society. Member Proposed.—H. H. Swan, Esq.

Business.—Remarks on the Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations for the year 1862. By the Secretary.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 13th October 1863.

BROACH.—Fine wind Westerly.
BULSAR.—Fair.
KOLAPORE.—Fair wind from South.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, cold and calm.
SURAT.—Fair.

At 9 hours of the 14th October 1863.

BROACH.—Fine Westerly wind.
BULSAR.—Clear.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy.
GALLE.—Cloudy, light winds. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded, Easterly wind.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light Northerly wind.
KURRACHEE.—Fair and calm.
MADRAS.—Heavy rain, N.W. Ther. 82. Baro. 30.16.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy light N.W. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Light, Northerly wind.

EXAMINATION OF THE SIRDARS' SCHOOL—BELGAUM.

THE Annual Examination and distribution of prizes took place in the Sirdars' High School at Belgaum on Wednesday the 7th instant at 4 P.M. The Minor Chief of Meeruj and Bhow Saheb of Sangliee who was accompanied with his two sons were the only chiefs who were present on the occasion this year. Four European Ladies and fifteen Gentlemen attended, amongst whom were W. H. Havelock, Esq., Political Agent S. M. C., W. A. Goldfinch, Esq., Collector of Belgaum, Major Anderson, Assistant Political Agent S. M. C., Mr. F. Lloyd, Judge of Dharwar, Mr. F. D. Faithful, Judge of Small Causes, Drs. Glasse and Maitland, the Revd. Messrs. Beynon and Churchill, Captain Waddington, Educational Inspector S. D., Captain Kinloch, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance and Mr. Baker, &c., several native gentlemen were also invited to witness the scene. The chair was occupied by Mr. Havelock at the request of the Educational Inspector, Captain Waddington. The first classes of the English, Marathi and Canarese Schools were successively examined in reading, arithemitic and geography, &c., and some of the boys were also made to repeat the poetries in those different languages which they had committed to memory, and which pleased the audience a great deal. After the examination was over the Chairman, Mr. Havelock, rose and spoke to the following effect :

"I have been invited by the Education Inspector S. D. to preside at the Public Examination of the Belgaum High School. A similar public examination and distribution of prizes is held annually for the purpose of giving those of the residents who take an interest in native education an opportunity of witnessing the progress made by the scholars, in the different branches of study, and of affording to the scholars themselves that encouragement which is derived from the public recognition and approbation of those among them who have distinguished themselves by good conduct and successful application to study.

A considerable change has in the last few years been effected in the constitution and management of the school. It was formerly in every sense of the word a Sirdars' school, the Jagheerdars of the S. M. Country having, under the good advise of the former Political Agent, Mr. J. D. Inverarity and his Assistant the late lamented Mr. Manson, contributed largely to the expense of construction of the excellent School House, and supplied annual subscriptions which, for a long series of years, were almost the only source from which it derived funds for its support, on that subject it might be fairly said that the Sirdars of the S. M. Country early recognised and nobly fulfilled one of their first and important duties to their immediate dependants and the general native community.

Education has made rapid progress in India during the last few years. Government have appointed an officer whose official duty it is to watch over the interests of education in the Southern Maratha Country. The Sirdars' school has been placed under the Government Department of Public Instruction and under the immediate supervision of the Educational Inspector Southern Division. Government has also been pleased to grant a large additional annual sum which has secured to the Institution the services of an European Head Master who has acquired experience by long service in the Educational Department. The Education of the natives of India is not now confined to the large towns which, as centres of Government administration and of commerce, might be expected to be liberally supplied. The Districts of the Mofussil are not thoroughly furnished with Vernacular Schools. I am informed by Captain Waddington that there are thirty-two Government Vernacular Schools in the Belgaum collectorate nearly all in a great measure self-supporting. There were in the Sirdars' High School in the month of September last 154 pupils, of whom 52 were paying and 102 free boys, and some of them have obtained scholarships at Belgaum and Poona. Besides aiding largely in the support of the central school at Belgaum the chiefs S. M. Country have established schools within their own territories. The minor chief of Meeruj, who is now here, attends the school regularly under the guidance of his tutor, Mr. Annunt Bullal. Sometime ago the attendance of the boys of this school was any but regular, which necessitated the adoption of some stringent measures of the Director of Public Instruction. A great improvement under this head is now apparent from the report for the month of September last being very satisfactory indeed.

I must now speak a few words of advice to the boys themselves. Do not trust to talents alone: it is assiduous labor which would prevail in the end. Under the European system, qualifications have to be tested by an examination, and the highest officers of Government had to work hard from the commencement to the end of their career,—at first to qualify themselves for severe examination and afterwards to carry on creditably the arduous duties which devolved on them. Individual talents vary in degree, but there were few who could not by perseverance master some of the subjects of study and thus qualify themselves to rise to an honorable position. Now in bidding you farewell I hope that the advice just offered in all kindness, will bear fruit in the results of a future examination.

After the chairman ended the above speech, prizes were distributed to the boys and the assembly broke up at six P.M.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN Inquest was held on Tuesday last, at Babmun Waree, at Mahim, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of one Wallee, woman, aged about eighteen years. It appeared from the evidence of the husband of the deceased that he saw her last alive on the morning of Tuesday last at three o'clock, when he had got up from his bed to go to his work. At about 3 P.M., of the same day he missed the deceased, and on enquiries being made he found her in a well. She was taken out quite dead. The deceased was subject to periodical fits of insanity.

VERDICT.—"Found drowned."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 14*th Oct.*
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, Esq.)

THEFT.—A Portuguese, named Xavier Rodrigues, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a copper pot and other articles, of the aggregate value of twenty-two rupees and eight annas, the property of Mr. Antonio De Silva, a medical practitioner.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that the prisoner was a cook in his employ. On the 3rd instant he saw the articles safe in his house. On returning from his rounds, prisoner and the articles missing.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and in extenuation of it, he stated that he was drunk when he committed the robbery.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for three months in the Common Jail with hard labour.

STEALING ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Teerutdass Jungulmull, was charged with stealing two account books, the property of one Hemundass Buchamull.

Mr. Barton for the prosecution.

The prosecutor on being sworn, stated,—I am a merchant. I know the prisoner. He was in my office, and I charge him to-day with stealing two account books. On Monday the 5th instant, the prisoner sent a Ghatee away, and said he would tie the books up. On the 6th instant at lamp-light time I missed the books. Prisoner has a share in the transactions mentioned in those books. A two anna's share in the business with England.

Mr. Barton read a notice from the defendant to the prosecutor, from which it appeared that the books were in the possession of the defendant.

The defendant observed that the books were with his attorney. They contained entries with reference to the partnership between the prosecutor and him.

His Worship asked Mr. Barton whether he would under the circumstances proceed with the case. Mr. Barton thought that this was a Civil action.

His Worship ordered the defendant to be discharged.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Babun Ibramkhan, was brought up, charged with stealing a cap of the value of one rupee, the property of one Summa Chanda. It appeared that the prosecutor is a shroff. Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, the cap was safe in his shop, but shortly afterwards a boy cried out, and the prosecutor saw the prisoner going away with the cap. He then raised an alarm, when a policeman seized the prisoner who had the cap inside his coat. The prosecutor's statement was corroborated by the testimony of two other persons.

The prisoner urged in his defence that a Cellasee gave him the cap.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the Common Jail with hard labour.

NEWS LETTERS.

RAJCOTE, 8*th Oct.* 1863.

I MUST let you have a few lines regarding the doings of this part of the world, if it is only to keep you in mind that there is such a place as Kattywar. We have had glorious rains, and the grain crops promise to be good, and if we get no rain this month, there is every hope of the harvest being plentiful. Should it, however, come on now it will do a deal of harm. There is, however, no appearance at present of such a misfortune occurring, I am happy to say. In spite, however of the present good prospects of a good harvest, every thing is very dear, though we are better off in that way than other parts of the world appear to be. Labour here has risen very much lately and now that the making of the road towards Ahmedabad has, I may say, commenced, it is difficult to procure labour at any price. The farmers here eventually will have to take to machinery a good deal, and I fancy that it is greatly owing to this that our energetic Political Agent is getting up an exhibition of agricultural implements for next year. It is proposed that it shall take place in November 1864, and at the same time I suppose the fair which he also, I understand, intends starting will take place. This will do good as to opening up trade in this province, and causing the people to mix with others from the neighbouring parts, and hearing from them how things are progressing out of the province, and thus let us hope instil a little ambition into the inhabitants of these parts to become more like their neighbours and indeed to excel them. The Chiefs and Bhoomias have come forward with donations amounting to over 20,000 Rupees, I hear, to get out the agricultural implements for the exhibition, and a Committee has been formed of which Major Anderson is the President. One of the assistants is to be a member, and I suppose some of the influential Natives also. The man Anuntjee, I am sorry to say, is one of the members. I say sorry as this putting him on the Committee will still impress the people with the idea that he has more influence left than he really has, and you may rest assured, that he will not fail to make the most of such an impression among the people. For my part I should like much to have seen some of the Chiefs induced to take a part in the Committee, and thus brought to mix with the *sahib loque*, and take a personal interest in this sort of thing. I am aware that many would laugh at the idea of such a thing, but every thing must have a beginning, and I am sure there are some of them quite intelligent enough to enter into the spirit of such a measure, at all events though they might not at first enter into it, there is no telling what they might do were they got to form a portion of the Committee. As it is, they give their money or rather their Karbarees do it for them, and there I fear the matter will rest.

Our Political Agent leaves this about the 15th instant for the districts, as does also Captain LeGeyt, and I fancy they will not be back in Rajkote until about the beginning of the rains. Captain Hebbert I hear is likely to have to go home sick, as he is suffering from the effects of the Ghory water which he had to use whilst hunting up the Bahirvattias in the hot weather. Every one is anxiously looking out to see who is to be the new 1st Assistant, and if the wishes of one and all were consulted, Captain Leathes would be the man; he is an able man and fully alive to the wants of the province, and would I think be as good a man as Government could name. Unfortunately, however, he is not on the spot, though he is expected on the 12th instant, I believe, in Bombay by the next mail.

Affairs at Joonaghur do not, I am sorry to say, improve, and anarchy is the order of day. Justice is not known in the state, and I fear not likely to be under the present regime. Government I expect will have to interfere at last, and the sooner they do so the better for the people, and the less trouble they will have in the case.

A set of rules for the guidance of the Courts of the Assistants has been published, but it is only in Guzerattee as yet. They are framed very much on the mode of the new Penal Code, I believe, but not having yet seen them, I cannot say for certain. I must get a copy, however, and compare the two and let you have them, if you would like to possess them. Some Kattys have petitioned the Government regarding the doings of the Bhownughur state towards them, and I do hope Government will take the matter up, for they are being treated in a most unjustifiable manner, and the British guarantee having been given them as to the retention of their rights, it affects the honor of the British Government when any interference is made therein; they may be subordinate to the government of Bhownughur, but that is no reason why they are not to receive justice, or that they are to be swindled in every posssible way. The present system of the Agency is to send every complainant for redress to his Talookdar, even though the complaint may be against the Talookdar himself, and you can fancy the result without my telling you, the more especially when you bear in mind that not one single state possesses any law beyond the will of the Talookdars. It is indeed very much like sending a mouse to a cat for protection. Let us hope however that either the Talookdars will be made to frame laws, and then act according to them, or else that the British Government will see that the people are not tyranised over, and that they will wake up some morning and remember that they are not here for the protection of chiefs alone, and to prevent fighting among them, but that they are here to protect the poor as well.

Our post I am sorry to say has lately been most irregular, and I cannot say, as regards the convenience of the public, or the speed of delivery that the change of route via Ahmedabad in place of the old route by Gogo is any improvement. Our energetic Post Inspector, Mr. De Silva, has I am sorry to say been lately laid up with Guinea worm, and has consequently been unable to move about, and I must say that I think the Post Master General ought to have made some arrangement for the inspection of the line during his sickness. Fancy the post to Kurrachee from this taking 10 days and 10 days back, consequently it is the 22nd or 23rd of the month before one gets their pay, no small inconvenience as you may fancy, especially when one cannot get an advance from the Treasury.

FASSENACLOID.

CIRCULAR No. 19 OF 1863.

TO ALL ASSISTANT OFFICERS in the
Kattywar Political Agency.

1. I have the honor to transmit a copy of a Code for the administration of Civil Justice in this Province, which has been provisionally sanctioned by Government.

2. I am quite aware that in the present state of the country, there is much in this Code which cannot be strictly complied with; but I trust that it will be useful in facilitating a uniform practice in all the Courts under this Agency, and that it will to a certain degree be adopted by the Native States within our circle, if not as regards their own subjects, at all events in cases where the subjects of neighbouring States are concerned.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 4th Sept. 1863.

POONA.

WE understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proceeds to Mahableshwur towards the end of the present month, where he will remain till about the middle of December. His Excellency will then go to Bombay till about the first week in March, when he will probably again return to the Hills for the hot season.

Colonel Stock, Adjutant General of the Army, will accompany the Commander-in-Chief to Mahableshwur.—*Observer, October* 13.

CAPTAIN THOMAS D. KER, 6th Regiment N. I., who, on the expiration of his tenure of command at Poorundhur Sanitarium was appointed to a special duty under the Public Works' Department in North Canara, has resigned that employment.

Captain Ker is at present on privilege leave in Poona.—*Id.*

WE hear that it is probable Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Marriott, the present Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will go home shortly for employment under the Council for Indian affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre, at present Quarter Master General of the Army, will be Colonel Marriott's successor. Who is to succeed to Colonel Phayre's important post we have not heard; Major Wray, who has so long and ably filled the post of Deputy Quarter Master General, is not eligible for the higher position, not having the Army rank qualifying him for it. Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre had not the qualifying rank (Colonel) but his appointment was made, with that of others of the Head Quarters Staff, at the time of the Amalgamation, and under special circumstances.—*Id.*

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.—Curiosity regarding Confucious and his times would not appear to be the prevailing passion among the residents at Poona just now. Last Friday evening an opportunity of obtaining information on these points, such as does not often occur, was afforded by Dr. Haug's promise to lecture on the subject. But on the time arriving it was found that Major Sandwith and the Revd. Mr. Fenton were the whole of the audience which presented itself,—we record their names for their perpetual honor. Under these circumstances the lecture was not delivered, but a reference to the advertisement in another column will show that it is to be given to-morrow evening.—*Id.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor entertained the children of the various schools from Poona last evening, at Government House, Dapooree. A special train which left the Poona station at 4 P.M. conveyed to Kirkee a cargo of young people in the following quantities :—

4th King's Own		49
83rd Regiment		66
Byculla Infant school		80
Convent school		
Boarders	70	
Day Scholars	35	
		105
Private schools		14
		314

The children of the Artillery at Kirkee were also present, altogether there were over four hundred. A splendid banquet was prepared at Dapooree; Indian jugglers, snake charmers, merry-go-rounds, and two elephants were provided; the Governor's Band played all the evening, and the youngsters took advantage of the music to dance quadrilles and polkas. The lady superioress of the convent presented an address to the Governor, with an embroidered cushion, the work of her scholars which His Excellency received with an appropriate speech. The national anthem was performed in chorus—and then to supper. At eight o'clock the whole party broke up, and another special train conveyed them, much delighted, back to Poona. Many visitors were also present including the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Harding, Lady Mansfield, and others.—*Id.*

IN our issue of the 6th instant, our correspondent at Sholapore stated that the firm of Bhimjee Gudher & Co. had managed to despatch all their bales of cotton from Sholapoor in advance to any other firm. In reply to this we have been informed that the above firm despatched a large quantity of cotton in the month of September last, on a written agreement with the G. I. P. R. Co. that the Company should not be held responsible for the damage done during transit of cotton from Sholapore to Poona, consequently they have sustained a loss in the shape of damage to the extent of three thousand rupees. The cotton belonging to this firm it thus appears was despatched at the risk of the sender.—*Id.*

CHRIST CHURCH, KIRKEE.

ON Saturday afternoon at five o'clock His Excellency the Governor of Bombay laid the first stone of the New Church at Kirkee. The situation of the new building was described by us in a recent issue—on the rising ground above the Hospital; a spot affording a fine view of the surrounding country.

The stone destined to form the beginning of the new structure was placed at the eastern end of the ground, which falls slightly to the westward from that point, and was suspended from three beams of wood, ready to be deposited in its place. To the right was pitched a tent for the accommodation of visitors.

On this spot the Artillery were drawn up in line on Saturday evening, to assist at the ceremony, with the Band. A choir had been provided to sing the psalms and hymns selected for the occasion, accompanied on the harmonium; which was kindly played by Mrs. F. Gell. On the carpeted space in front of the tents, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, in his robes accompanied by the Archdeacon, the Revd. F. Gell, Chaplain of Kirkee, and the Revd. G. L. Fenton, Chaplain of Poona, in gowns and hoods awaited the arrival of the Governor. Here also were assembled a large number of civil and military officers and other visitors, among whom we noticed the Hon. Messrs. Inverarity and Robertson, Messrs. Hart, Grey, and Birdwood of the Civil Service; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and a party of his friends; and a large number of the principal residents of Poona and Kirkee; a considerable crowd had also collected round the enclosure, including a number of natives.

The Governor arrived at quarter past five o'clock, with his Staff, with the usual salute from the troops, the Band playing the National Anthem; and having dismounted from his carriage was received by the Bishop and clergy, and took his stand in front of the tent.

The choir then chanted the 132nd Psalm "Lord remember David;" and the 84th, "O how amiable are thy dwellings." The Rev. Mr. Gell read the lesson, I. Pet, ii. 1—10; after which the Ven. Archdeacon Boys read the prayers appropriate to the occasion; and the choir again sang the first four verses of the metrical version of the 65th Psalm.

This done, the Lord Bishop of the diocese proceeded to request the Governor to deposit the stone. His Lordship expressed in the name of all who were present the gratitude they felt to His Excellency, not only for coming for this purpose, but for the encouragement he had shown to their undertaking from the very first; and said it was owing in great measure to the personal interest His Excellency, as the principal resident of Kirkee, had taken in the subject, that it had been able to be so far carried out. The church already existing was by no means architecturally suited to its object, indeed its condition was such that the erection of a new one has become almost a matter of necessity. The description of the design, His Lordship concluded, would now be read by the Executive Engineer in charge of the work.

Captain Close then read the following statement :—

The Church now designed consists of a Nave and south Aisle, a Chancel, Narthex, Baptistery, Vestry, and Bell tower.

It is intended to accommodate 600 persons and the style, generally, is that of the first pointed period, though the designer has consulted primarily, not architectural precedents of churches built for a different ritual in a different age, but the real wants of a Church for the ministry of the word and sacraments according to the order and ritual of the Church of England as now by law determined.

The Nave is 90 feet long by 30 feet broad: open to the roof timbers and lighted by five two light windows in the north wall. It is divided from the south by five arches supported on octagonal piers. This aisle is not intended to be occupied except when the station is more than ordinarily full; but will protect the south side of the Church from the heat.

To the West is the Narthex; an open arcaded vestibule, 12-30 which besides its proper significance and use in this country, will serve to protect the west wall from the afternoon sun; while permitting free access to the westerly breeze through the entire building.

Out of the Narthex a doorway to the south, leads into the Baptistery; it is an octagonal vaulted space under the Tower; which rises above it, to the height of 100 feet. Besides the Bell chamber a compartment of the Tower has been designed for a clock; which in such an elevated site will be of service to the whole station. At the north-eastern angle of the building stands the Vestry, which communicate with the pulpit by a stairs leading through the Nave wall, and with the Chancel by a passage leading to a door eastward of the choir stalls.

The Chancel which is 32 by 20 is arranged for the accommodation of a full choir 25, and in order that the sound of the organ and choir voices may have free access into the body of the church, the walls at the angles are deeply played; and the Chancel-arch borne on two detached pillars on either side of the choir entrance.

The west wall of the church will be adorned by the double arcade of the Narthex and above it, pierced by a rose or wheel window in the gable over the east nave wall stands a sanctius bell cot. The roof, is high pitched and ventilated by a line of small dormers near the ridge. The roof ridges are crested throughout.

The East window is early geometric; of three lights and a circle in plate tracery, and it is hoped that this window at least will be filled from the first with stained glass so that the morning sun may not inconvenience the congregation.

The Governor then spoke as follows :—

MY LORD BISHOP,—With the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief I accept the duty you entrust to me with the same feeling of pleasure in the case of this, a purely military church, as I did a short time since when we laid the foundation stone of the Church at Poona, which was mainly intended for the non-military classes.

Its contruction will, I hope, appropriately mark the transition from Kirkee "camp," to Kirkee "Station"—from the simple "cantonment" to the "Garrison."

It is I believe essential to the military security of our Empire that our Troops should ever be, as they have always been heretofore, ready for instant service in the field.

But this is not inconsistent with—indeed it almost necessarily implies the existence of fixed places of strength—the citadels as it were of the positions held by our troops, and such I hope Kirkee will become as the permanent Head Quarters of our Artillery.

The construction of this church will also, I trust, mark emphatically the changed views which we now all hold with regard to the relation of the British soldier, to his church, and his spiritual teachers.

There was a time not far distant from the present when it was a dictum perpetually asserted and often honestly believed by men who were accepted as authorities in such matters, that the wilder and more licentious the man the better soldier he made.

This fallacy has been now, I trust, for ever exploded. Our greatest living military authorities act on the principle that the better and happier the soldier is the more formidable is he in fight, the more exemplary and well disciplined is he in quarters. Hence they labor incessantly to improve not only his physical condition by giving him better quarters, better terms of service, and more material comfort, but also to raise his moral and intellectual status, by giving him better means of mental improvement, a more varied and higher possible career, and by making provision for his spiritual and religious instruction.

In all these respects I need hardly assure you the civil Government go entirely with the great military authorities, and desire to make the profession and position of a soldier in this country one to which the parents of England need not be afraid to entrust their children with the assurance that setting aside the great contingencies of war, there is nothing in the profession of a soldier in India which need cause greater anxiety for the physical or moral welfare of their children than any other profession which necessarily detaches us from the land of our birth.

We Englishmen have learnt to look on the art of war as one every way worthy of a true Christian. The more we see of amateur soldiers the more do we value the trained veteran who is a soldier by profession, who looks on war in its true light as the ultimate appeal, where there is no other arbiter, no human tribunal to decide, who prosecutes war with a full knowledge of its tremendous responsibilities, and a due value for those laws of what we call Honour and Chivalry, compendious terms for describing all those feelings which distinguish the pursuit of what is noble and unselfish from that which is base and sordid.

We would therefore have our soldiers' churches in external fabric calculated to revive and keep alive all these feelings which would be produced in the young soldier's heart by the noble churches of the land of his childhood, such we hope the church which Mr. Gell has designed for Kirkee will be.

I have a peculiar personal pleasure in taking any part in the erection of any Church intended for the use of the Artillery.

The officers of this Artillery Regiment were among the first to welcome me in my early days when I first arrived here many years ago. Some of them have been my most valued friends through life. Many of the

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good artillery men of those days fill soldiers' graves in distant lands; few and war-worn are the veterans who remember those days and now stand around us.

I would gladly before I quit this land in which my best days have been past, join my old friend Colonel Forster and Mr. Gell in laying the foundation of a church in which young Artillerymen in future years will meet and worship, and will recal the lessons taught them in childhood and learn to be better Christians. For we are well assured that they will thus become better soldiers, and that as long as they remember their baptismal vows as Soldiers of the Cross, they will never dishonor the flag of Old England, of which the Artillery Regiment has ever been among the best and most devoted defenders.

It is for this reason that I heartily thank you for inviting me to take a share in this ceremony.

His Excellency was then conducted by the Bishop and clergy to the stone, the site for which being on an elevated spot, the group was made very conspicuous. The usual bottle with the usual contents was produced, and the Governor placed it carefully with his own hands in the cavity made for it beneath the stone, which was immediately lowered into its place; and His Excellency having according to form ascertained its being properly placed and struck it with the chisel, pronounced the following words according to the printed form:—

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost we lay the Foundation of this Church, to be for ever consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the name of Christ Church; that here truth, faith, and brotherly love may ever flourish and abound; and that this may be a House of Prayer forever to the glory and praise of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who with the Father and Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth ever one God, world without end, *Amen*.

The choir then immediately chanted the 115th Psalm —"Not unto us, O Lord." After this the Bishop, having requested His Excellency's permission, ascended an elevated step in front of the stone, and proceeded to address the troops. He said he hoped the building they had that day begun would prove of permanent use and advantage to them. They would particularly notice where it was placed—in a conspicuous situation and in a line with the barracks. It would therefore always be accessible to them; and he hoped it would not be merely a "Sunday Church," but that they would use it daily, and in particular it would always remain open for private prayer—a quiet retreat where they could pray or read the Bible without interruption. They had heard His Excellency say that the time was now gone by when it was thought auditable to the soldier's character to be profane and irreligious. On the contrary the best man was always the best soldier; and all the brightest examples of past times showed this to be the case. The very first battle recorded in any history, ended in victory for a holy and religious man—the patriarch Abraham. The great chief and warrior Moses who triumphantly led his countrymen out of the house of bondage, and brought them safely through the midst of their enemies to the borders of their promised land, was a famous saint, and the first man who ever under divine guidance built a tabernacle for the worship of God. His successor Joshua, the able military leader under whom the land of Canaan was conquered and divided among the chosen people, was another celebrated example of a religious life. So was David, the warrior king, who also had set his heart on building a temple to the honor of God. Many other examples might be brought forward, were there time to prove the same thing; namely that though the soldier's life was undoubtedly one exposed to great temptations, it was one which peculiarly called him to a careful and religious life. The name of Lawrence and Havelock would occur to them all as instances of great men of our own day who had made religion the ornament of the military life.—His Lordship concluded the ceremony by pronouncing the Benediction.

His Excellency the Governor then re-entered his carriage, with the officers of his Staff, and drove off, with his mounted escort, as he came; the troops presenting arms, and the band playing the National Anthem; and the rest of the large assembly gradually dispersed.

The arrangements throughout were excellent. The music, performed by the practised choir of Kirkee church, was of the best description; and everything else went off admirably. Perhaps a few more chairs for the accommodation of ladies might have been acceptable; and our reporter complains, somewhat petulantly, that the rustling of the silk dresses in his immediate vicinity prevented his hearing Sir Bartle Frere's eloquent address so well as he might have done otherwise.—*Id.*

BANGALORE.

WE are glad to learn that our old friend Mr. Temple has made arrangements for an "exprimental cultivation" of Tea in the Central Provinces. Dr. Jameson, Superintendent of the Botani al Gardens at Saharanpore will, it is stated, supply the seed early in October.—*Herald, Oct.* 9.

COONOOR.

A CORRESPONDENT who sometimes favors us with a missive from Coonoor, writes on the 3rd instant to inform us that a large Tigress was poisoned on the Estate of Mr. Staines, and that on opening the animal, four cubs were extracted from her—dead of course! This must have been a case of poisoning by induction, and in a Court of law with a Cockney jury, would be pronounced an unfelin (e) murder, for tigers unborn we presume are not responsible (a) gents!* Our correspondent goes on to say that Mr. H Bowers the Inspector of Schools had arrived, and was engaged inspecting the Regimental School at Wellington. He then proceeds with a flourish of unquestionable rhetoric, to acquaint us that tradesmen cannot get their children an education in Coonoor, as an objection has been raised by a clerical gentleman to the admission of such children. We presume our correspondent is poking fun at us, for he immediately adds that a clergyman told him that when our Lord requested that children should be permitted to come to him, He did not say, "not children of tradesmen." How could any clergyman after this object to his children associating with the children of tradesmen in a school? We suspect our correspondent is mistaken, and await further information. In Ootacamund, the schools have long since repudiated such distinction, although we did hear the other day that a gentleman here removed his daughter for a similar reason as that which our correspondent states is influencing a preacher of the gospel further east. We must be a Didymus on the present occasion, and not believe till we see.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Oct.* 8.

GOVERNMENT, LANDS, AND PLANTERS.

CALICUT, *September 29th*, 1863.

To the Editor of the Neilgherry Excelsior.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Much has been written and said regarding the obstacles which Government officials throw in the way of the European planter, and truly, instead of encouraging, cherishing and protecting those who as a certain well-known Collector said "are turning the forests into gold," they seem to look upon all such as interlopers, and as enemies, who aught to be put down. But alas, for the days when the "heaven born" had it all their own way, and indignantly considered all kinds of strictures or criticisms of their acts, as little short of impiety! The former has in the course of time, and with the march of intellect passed away, though they will cling with fondness to the idea that they are infallible, and that they cannot do wrong. Hence the bitter feeling with which the planter is regarded, because he scouts with ridicule, this pride of caste, and with sturdy Anglo-Saxon spirit not to be put down, dares to have a feeling of independance and not only expresses himself freely as to his rights, but also shews forth as freely his wrongs, and boldly canvasses the acts of those in authority (where his own interests are concerned), exposing their short-comings, and defending himself when attacked in a manner a few years ago unheard of.

How clearly this bitter feeling been delineated, in the correspondence, which has lately appeared in your columns, apropos of the Planter's Association; witness the would-be contemptuous way, in which the Engineer (heaven save the mark) in an official document speaks of a body of English gentlemen, and of their chairman in particular, not a few of whom are his equals in birth and education, and many superior in every manly qualification. Little need I say here of fear of future attacks from him, for I conceive he has more than met his match, in the body he pretends to despise, and in the masterly reply, verified by statement of facts, elicited from their head.

How true it is of the fantastic tricks played by poor men, armed with a little brief authority! but unlike the angels who are said to weep thereat, the sturdy mortal of these days can afford to laugh with contemptuous scorn, on some of these performances, and make their authors. It would almost seem that some proofs of Professor Huxley's system might be found in some of the "monkey men" occasionally met with in office in this country; pity it is that some "Sharpe" professor cannot be found, conversant with animals and "reptiles," who would in his turn aid and abet him" in deriving the origin of "such (himself included from the asinine tribe possessing as they do the principal attributes therefore stupidity and stubborn obstinacy. Little is to be wondered at that the natives of this country abound in the above qualifications, when they have such Sharpe examples set before them by this genus "Simia" (of Huxley) by parties who are their superiors at least in station. What would you think Mr. Editor of a native Police Magistrate, who when information is given him of an extensive robbery coolly says he cannot send the police to make further enquiries in the matter, because forsooth the despoiled party cannot give information leading to the detection of the crime. Pretty idea, he must have of his duties. I wonder what would be said of a Magistrate at home, who, required the friends of a murdered man to point out the assassin before he could act; yet similar cases occur in this country. Far be it from me to say that in the present instance such is the view taken by his European Superiors. Bright examples of courtesy and kindness are often met with as well as strict impartiality in the charge of his office, but the instance alluded to above plainly demonstrates how planters, developing the resources of the country, no doubt with profit to themselves, but much more for the good of the country itself, have thus not only to risk their lives in a feverish clime, undergoing all kinds of privations, but, have also to contend with the rascality of the native population around them, feeling their property insecure and themselves despised. The native is shrewd enough to perceive the *estimation*(?) in which the planter is held and acts accordingly.

The manner in which Government is inclined to assist the planter of coffee, tea and "other nettles" is evinced by the rules, as to waste lands now obtaining, and the general opinion entertained thereof is clearly shown by the universal indignant outcry against them. Can there be any reasonable doubt as to what influence produced their enactment?

Alas! Government is not now content with the vast extent of forests in their own possession, and to dispose of which at fabulous prices they are making such stringent efforts. A crusade is it seems to be waged against the native proprietors, who for years have held tracts of forest, and who are disposed to lease them or sell them to others. I make these remarks Mr. Editor principally apropos of the property of an old friend of mine, whose title to dispose of it, is, I see by your columns disputed by Government. Even were his claims to this property less sure than they are, one would think that this would have been the last to have been interfered with. I allude to the Condotty Tungul or High priest of the Moplas, a man who has uniformly exerted himself in the interests of Government and who has even done so to the loss of his own influence with his "mureeds." By his exertions principally were the murderers of the lamented Conolly punished, and recognized as the conduct was, a trumpery present of a palky was deemed a sufficient reward, whilst now it is to be *enhanced* (if they can effect such a spoliation with impunity by endeavouring to deprive him of what has lately only become the most valuable part of his possessions.

The whole country, to whom his claims and rights are known, is crying out against the injustice, and surely this is not the kind of conduct likely to conciliate the feelings of a district like Malabar. Fortunately for the venerable friends of Government, he has, I am given to understand, friends who will not see him wronged, friends able and willing to bring his case before the very highest authority. Such measures as the above attempted spoliation, or to say the least impolitic, and even if the claims in question, instead of being, as is well-known indisputable, had been at all doubtful, surely the rights of one, who has so uniformly and well supported Government, should have had the benefit of the doubt. Some such attempts as the above have, I hear, been made also on the Goodaloor side, and met with well merited failure—considerations of justice or even policy, do not seem the order of the day and every thing must give way to the necessity of increasing the exchequer. Times alone can shew as to the expediency of such acts, and will demonstrate that "Honesty is the best policy."

In spite of all drawbacks, the obstacles in the way of obtaining land in the first instance, interference of officials and all the dangers and privations of a life in the woods, the tribe of interloping planters is yearly increasing in numbers and importance. The time is not far distant, when as in Ceylon, we shall see a representative of the planting interest in Council, and justice meted out to those, who will doubtless become the men of the day."

"ONE WHO LIVES IN HOPES TO SEE IT."

P. S.—Is the animal now sometimes seen in the Wynad roads and forests a species of "Simia Malabarensis"?

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Mr. George Welstead Colledge of the Civil Service, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshuhur. Mr. Colledge entered the service ten years ago; he was a very hard working and zealous Officer,—and an honest and single-minded gentleman.

Mr. Colledge died from brain fever. It may not be out of place to remark that this lamented gentleman is the third Collector and Magistrate who has died at Boolundshuhur during the last three years.—*Mofussilite, October* 9.

SOCIAL POSITION.

(*Indian Empire, Oct.* 3.)

SOCIETY looks on intruders within its different circles with such jealousy, that an ordinarily sensitive man will see exactly how far to push on within the pale, and will settle down in the exact position which Society would allot to him. All, who are not gifted with this power of sensitive discernment, are looked upon either as intruders or bores. Of the intruder there is some hope; for, though he had not discernment enough to keep him at first from intrusion, he may have sensitiveness enough to profit by rebuffs. Of the bore there is generally no hope.

Of intruders there are many kinds, the most obnoxious of all being the self-contented intruder; he cannot be said to claim as of right, because he would not generally know where to look for it, and would not recognize it when attained. Without knowing when he does so, and from a mistaken idea of his own worth, he pushes on, and seems to feel pleasure in his progress. But there is another kind of intruder of whom we have more to say. It may not, perhaps, be fair to bring him under the denomination at all, because he is often no intruder of his own free will, but is thrown into a position by circumstances. Society however, in its jealousy, greets him as an interloper. We speak of the man, whom wealth acquired accidentally or by labor, or his own abilities, has taken out of his own sphere, and set down in a higher, and to him unknown station in Society. Such a man often bears upon him the tokens of worth, and Society is not slow in recognizing them. Inasmuch as the man thus raised by wealth may owe the change primarily to his abilities, he has somewhat of an advantage, where wealth is worshipped, over the man who owes his promotion directly to his talents, and will sooner fall into his true position in Society.

The system of competition is one of the chief promoters of the elevation due directly to ability. Through its agency a man may find himself placed in an honorable and distinguished service with others, whom he cannot help acknowledging to be his superiors in Society's point of view. But he has succeeded in getting into the community, and, as a member of it, he claims from it an acknowledgment of his right to participate in its privileges, and on this right he founds the further claim to a position in Society. The successful competitor for a distant appointment has, of course, much in his favor. His antecedents are most probably unknown, and, where distance from the common home naturally binds men together, Society will overlook many little shortcomings. The recent success of a native of India in the competitive examination for the Civil Service naturally suggests the question as to what his position will be here, supposing him to be able to pass the further examination in England, before which he does not become a member of the Service. High born and well educated, he must meet with some show of respect from the enlightened portion of his countrymen. His reception by the community to which his abilities may attach him, depends on himself. To say that it must be cordial at the first, would be to make human nature better than it is. Alone, and without example to guide him, he will have a difficult task to perform. The native character is adverse to the supporting of a dignified part.

This is clearly illustrated by the many instances in which the lowest menials have by unfortunately getting the ear of the master, risen to the highest posts with no quality to suit them to honors, but merely owing to some piece of well-timed servility, or a few flattering words. Every one who has at all studied the native character must see how little more than the outward show of reverence a native dignitary commands, and how far that show is from real respect. The least tendency to this almost universal failing in the native character would make it evident, how false must be the position of a man, whom a community might naturally be inclined to look on from the first as an interloper.

We might expect the position of natives to be false in a service, which regarded the change in the manner of admission of Europeans even within its ranks with so much jealousy. The few first successful men will have to battle with singularity—often a formidable opponent in the fight for social position—and should there ever be so many successful, as we may fairly expect there will be, there remains the doubt as to whether the new element will blend itself with the old, or whether the power of race-distinction will not be strong enough to effectually prevent any thing like union. But, the evil, if evil there must be, will work its own cure. Natives with ability enough to succeed, may be presumed to have sensitives enough to perceive the consequences of success, and prudence enough to abstain from aiming at such success, as must necessarily be incomplete.

"Every man will find his own level in Society," is an expression, the truth of which depends on the manner in which the words are construed. To say that act how a man will, or be his character with the world what it may, he must, without any power on his part to resist, run on in the groove in which the circumstances of his birth or education started him, would be to propound a theory inconsistent with the ways of a world in which the inclination to turn away from a right course is fostered by the influences which war against human nature, rather than checked by any power strong enough to guide. Again, to interpret the expression as a general statement of the desire or inclination of mankind is to divest man of one of his noblest qualities—ambition. Such a construction of the words would be repugnant to us, even if we were of the opinion that "men on the whole, are, rather good than otherwise." The true meaning appears to be this:—if a man knows what should be his position in Society, and wishes to attain it or keep it, it is possible for him to do so, and Society will maintain him in it: if he does not know it, or dees not wish to preserve it, Society will point it out to him.

PAUPERISM IN CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Empire, Oct.* 3.)

SOCIETY is slowly walking to the fact that pauperism in Calcutta is advancing with nearly giant strides. The machinery and appliances at present in use to meet the evil are utterly insufficient, and

> "To see the townsfolk suffer so
> From vermin, is a pity."

The District Charitable Society, the Alms House, and individual munificence are all slowly back, desponding and roughly handled, from the presence of the huge demon whose features scare us at every turn. A cry is beginning to be heard for a poor law. The Church which embodied in itself the fittest Poor Law, is, (the truth must be told) careless and incapable. Civil Board, Poor Law Officers, and all the complex machinery which at home have proved fruitful only in multiplying taxes without in any degree lessening the evil or the danger they were expected to meet, we equally deprecate. All these work admirably on paper; and there we would have them remain. As systems they are without a flaw and as such we are content to gaze on their beauty, but they are found unutterably smudgy and foul when once set at work. "Boards" have for ages been regarded as synonymous for inhumanity; and the reason is obvious. With a superabundance of arms, there is a total absence of heart. They keep the poor at a cold legal distance from the rich, and the rich from all contact with the poor. But as nothing is easier than to find fault, and duty is incumbent on those who do so to suggest a remedy, we proceed to notice a couple of systems which have been tried in two different places, and found to be equally serviceable and powerful in both. The first which we shall notice, is that introduced by Dr. Chalmers at St. John's. As all our readers have doubtless read the "memoirs" of that celebrated man, the necessity of describing his plan in any detail is obviated. In a few words it may be sketched thus:—On the parish of St. John's containing 10,000 souls, he found an annual poor tax of £1,400. Four years after his induction he could say that the expenditure was £190, and the pauperism vastly less. When eighteen years had passed, the average expenditure was found to have been £30 to every 1,000 persons, against £140 to the same number of souls. The parochial system which accomplished this was received as all suggestions in advance of the age have always been with scorn and strong opposition. As we said before, we will not enter into details, but the salient points of that system were "thorough personal visitation of the parish by the deacons, the proper selection and conduct of the deacons, and the administration of help through these deacons and not through the parish officers." The giving of alms was the easiest part of the duty of these deacons, their chief work consisted in *helping the poor up*, taking them by the hand, "feeling the chill of their wan faces" on their own comfort. There was no hurrying a man into the Alms House, and then imagining that they had done something rather clever and good than otherwise. Can any thing be clear than that to stow poverty away in an Alms House, or selfishness so long as we never touch that poverty with a little finger "though it has father and children and heart and brain as well as we." By the system introduced into the parish of St. John's everything like an official relationship to the poor was compelled to give way to the personal, and aid was given not by statute but by men whose personal, conduct and the interest they took in the *future* of the poor told the latter the grateful truth that they were cared for. Alms houses never arrested and never will arrest poverty. They are not without their uses, and great uses too, but they are not adapted to cope with the gigantic evil on which we are dwelling; up to a certain point the relief they afford is great beyond that their influence is simply pernicious.

Now let us turn our attention to another city. Elberfeld in Germany. Dr. Chalmer's system appears to have arrested the approval of men like Lischske and Von der Heydt, and the more they studied it, the more it commended itself to them. Elberfeld had its Civic Boards and Poor Laws, but taxes increased and pauperism increased, and it became clear that Boards and Laws were alike useless. Both were swept away; and the town with a population of 53,000 souls was divided into 252 districts, 1 to about every 210 people. The mode of working is thus described:—"A visitor is appointed over each district. The visitors offer themselves for three years but though they can retire, by far the greater number have preferred remaining? They are of all grades in society, head master of the gymnasium and elementary teachers, great merchants and small merchants persons of property and young men in warehouses, manufacturers and journeymen weavers, artisans and bankers. They are to visit fortnightly each of the poor in the district in their houses, to inquire into their circumstances, to foster self reliance, to counsel and rebuke, to re-construct the ruined family life, to preserve and develope family and neighbourly relations, by every means to prevent dependence on charity, where help is imperative to give no more than is absolutely necessary, where work is wanted to provide it, to detect imposition and reclaim the outcast." All these services are voluntary. The visitors meet every fortnight under a Superintendent, when reports on the poor and applications for pecuniary assistance are submitted and tested. There is at the bottom of this scheme, that which is entirely wanting in those now existing in Calcutta, *viz.*, the simple sense of a deep human fellow-ship, the power of human sympathy and contact, of human duties that are owed, not through corporation but from man to man. This, we are told, is wrought into every detail, and penetrates and sustains the whole. To have personal acquaintance with the poor, there must be frequent visiting; to have a personal influence, the visit mustbe the prompting of neighbourly feeling." This plan was of course received with a storm of ridicule. Who would *volunteer* to work like that? "Try," was the reply of its advocates. They did try, and for 252 districts 300 candidates offered themselves! Let us see what the results have been. In 1852 Elberfeld we learn was in a state of embarrassment, pauperism was advancing with the longest strides, the poor rates were enormous, the income fell far below the expenditure, the number of poor was upwards of 4,000! In 1857 the town began to breathe again, the poor rates were trifling, the reduced assessment much more than covered the need, street begging had disappeared, the genuine poor received help, the number of poor fell to 1,400. There never has been any difficulty in getting visitors. A spinning, trading, Turkey-red-dyeing, getting city, like Elberfele, money produces 252 unselfish men to carry light and joy into the dark habitations of the poor, to stretch a warm hand to those whom poverty has thrust into reeking alleys and gloomy garrets and cellars. Is Calcutta more selfish? The different circumstances of the two cities will of course necessiate certain modifications, but the grand feature of the scheme, the proving to the poor that the rich are really interested in their extreation from distress and their establishment in decency, can surely be procured. At present poverty is recklessly fed and like the daughter of the horseleach she incessantly cries "give, give" She increases in strength and stature with every rupee unwisely given: and if this system be permitted to exist, no munificence, private or public, will prove sufficiently affluent to fill her maw. Sloth, deceit, and vice are encouraged, and fostered as matters at present exist, instead of being sedulously uprooted and sternly discontenanced. A change is absolutely necessary. Let us take a lesson from what has been done already, and be wise for the future.

DESPERATE SOUTHERN PROJECT.

(*Examiner, Sept.* 12.)

THE worst sign of the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy is the proposal to enlist half a million of negroes. Half a dozen lost battles and cities would not denote so desperate a condition as this expedient. In the first place, and the very best that can be said of it, the proposal is impracticable. The whole adult male population of the blacks is about 800,000, from which number must be deducted some incapable of service from age and infirmities, and others whom it would be imprudent to trust with arms. When all these are struck off, the levy of the able-bodied and faithfully disposed will probably be reduced much below the half million. But if a force of 500,000 could be raised it would be master of the country, and would be able both to command its freedom without waiting for the end of the war, and also to help itself to something more tempting than fifty acres of land for each man. The proportion of the black soldiery to the white would be similar to that of the sepoys to the British army before the mutiny. But there would be this important difference in the two cases, that our Indian Government had not a mighty war on its hands of which its native mercenaries could take advantage. We take the whole available Southern force not to exceed 200,000 men, and if half a million of slaves could be enlisted, how are they to be officered? It cannot be contemplated to place them under negro command, and to officer them with whites at least twenty-five thousand officers must be withdrawn from the Confederate armies. There are not so many employed or to be had, for by all accounts the Southern forces are either under officered or officered in the lower grades by men very deficient in experience. But these last would be peculiarly unfit to discipline and hold together black troops, who would require the constant attention and presence of whites to keep them to their duty. All would depend on the efficiency of captains of companies, their subalterns, and non-commissioned officers. But whence could the qualified officers be had? If from the Southern army, that army would be unofficered to supply the draught, and one force would thus be spoilt in the attempt to make another, the superior sacrificed to the inferior.

The case of the Federal black levies is quite different. The Federals have proceeded experimentally on a small scale. They have, no doubt, carefully picked their men, and confined themselves to a few battalions, whose misconduct, had it occurred, would have had no consequences of importance to the issue of the war. But the reported Southern project would commit the fortunes of the Confederacy to the hands of the blacks. The arming of 500,000 slaves would, in effect, be the arming of so many masters. To hold out the prospect of rewards to such a force is an absurdity worthy of the imagination of Rabelais or Swift. "You shall have freedom and fifty acres at the end of the war if you serve faithfully," are the conditions proposed. "We will take them at once," would be the reply of half a million, "and not wait to run the chance of being shot in the meanwhile." The proposal is monstrous and impracticable, but it has important significance, as indicating the extreme military wants of the Confederacy, and the wild expedients at which it snatches, and which it will have to abandon or ruefully to repent. The only prospect we can see of the subjugation of the South would be through such an act of madness as we are now considering, giving the mastery of the situation to the slaver. As it is, the Confederate armies may need recruiting, but assuming for a moment what we do not believe, that they may be finally unable to cope with the forces of the North, the resource of a guerilla warfare would yet remain, and a much greater difficulty than that of the French in Spain would be that of the Federal armies of occupation in the immense hostile territory of the South. A hornet's nest would be a paradise in comparison. But give the enemy allies in half a million of armed and embodied slaves, who have every temptation to turn their hands against their nominal masters, and a complete conquest becomes possible. But, happily, the folly of the proposed carries with it its corrective in impracticability. The half million will never be raised, nor probably a fifth part of it; and even that proportion would be unmanageable, and the scheme will be abandoned when the matter is looked into in a practical way, especially as to the officering, upon which wholly would depend the safety and efficiency of such a force.

In these remarks we have not counted much upon the fidelity of the slaves. We do not believe that their attachment to their masters would prove stronger than their immediate self-interests, inviting them to use their power to seize their freedom and secure their fortunes. The temptation would be too great for any fidelity that can grow out of a condition of slavery. But let us assume that upon improved consideration the project is abandoned. What, then, is the worst that can happen to the Confederacy? Its armies may be broken up into fragments, scattered over the country, which will carry on the same sort of desultory warfare with the Northerns that the Poles are doing with the Russians. Now what is the great endeavour and difficulty of the Russians? To get the insurgents into masses that may be crushed by the superior force and tactics of the disciplined troops. But this is what has not been accomplished. Bands appear suddenly, surprise posts, cut off detachments, keep the Russians perpetually on the alert, and vanish as they came when any superior force is concentrating against them. It is a musquito warfare sting and flight, to sting again.

Generally insurrections begin with this sort of warfare, but the order has been reversed in the American case. The Confederates began by bringing large armies into the field, and making head against the Federals, and if after three years's fighting, oftener with success than failure, they are overborne by the superior numbers of the North, and broken up into guerilla bands, the change of warfare will only make a new difficulty for the Federal forces. The endeavour will then be to drive the Southerns again into the masses from which they have been broken, and so it will go on, carnage without end. And if the conflict takes the shape of a guerilla war, we may expect horrors such a have never yet been known, proportionate to a provocation of barbarism such as has never yet disgraced the arms of any people professing Christianity and civilization. Upon the bombardment of Charleston with shells charged with Greek fire, a journal which has been the ablest advocate of the North, the *Daily News*, is constrained by the spirit of humanity to utter this forcible censure.

Although, as an agent of destruction, it has no equal, civilization until now, by that tacit understanding among Christian nations which respects the use of unnatural weapons, has refrained from its employment even in the most bloody and desperate campaigns. It has been left for this Administration, which claims to be waging war in the name of philanthropy, to conjure up this liquid demon as a fit ally to their purpose of extermination.

If a fleet of iron-clads should appear in New York harbour, and at the midnight hour should throw their deadly missiles bursting with liquid and unquenchable fire into the heart of this metropolis, while standing amid the ashes of our homes, and gazing upon the crisped and burding bodies of our wives and children, we could perhaps appreciate the savageism of that ftyle of warfare.

Cruelty begets cruelty, and imagine what the retaliation of six millions would be upon the enemy dispersed in garrisons over the country, amidst a population burning for vengeance, and cunningly watching every opportunity of seizing it. What was said of Poland upon the partition is now applicable to the South, "You may swallow it up, "but you will never digest it."

The Federals may succeed in overrunning and occupying the Southern territory, but their worst war will then commence, with foes no longer open, but felt in every quarter where advantage of surprise and ambuscade can be seized; nay, worse, some of the horrors of Neapolitan brigandage may find a parallel on the other side of the Atlantic. It is true that there is no priesthood to bring things to that climax of atrocity, but a riot in carnage has commenced, which may proceed step by step in retaliations and counter-retaliations, to extremities of wickedness not now to be imagined. The Americans are not naturally cruel, but they are graduating in a school of blood, and a fiendish rivalry is sure to spring up.

INDIAN SECURITIES.

(*London Review, Sept.* 5.)

WHEN the Indian mutiny took place in 1857, and the power of British rule suffered, as was supposed, from the policy of "clemency" Canning, the several securities connected with the three Presidencies experienced a decline which, it was feared, would prove severe and permanent. There was at the time, indeed, good reason for this apprehension, because, although few doubted the result of the struggle for supremacy, the cost of the war and the expectation that it would not speedily terminate, prepared every one for new loans and large deficits in the Government accounts. The mutiny spread, and the new loans and large deficits came in regular course and had to be provided for: but notwithstanding the anxiety exhibited in connection with Indian indebtedness, the public gradually absorbed the stock, and having become apparently reconciled to the fact that India, doubtful as her past had been, also promised a future, took heart and kept themselves steeled against unnecessary alarm. If, however, stocks were not for a lengthened period seriously depressed, Indian railway shares exhibited a very extensive fall, through the issues having taken place in rapid succession and calls having been made without regard to the capacity of the market to bear them, in order to supply the demands of the Leadenhall-street Treasury. Loudly as the system was deprecated, and pernicious as its effects were at the moment upon Indian credit, the Home Government sanctioning the proceeding, it was carried out with a high hand, much to the annoyance of the great body of shareholders, many of whom saw nothing else before them but the destruction of themselves and their properties. As is usual in all periods of gloom and despondency, the endeavour of the Indian authorities to exercise pressure was attributed to dishonourable motives; and it was asserted that their pertinacity in enforcing these payments was, in the first place, to obtain all the resources they could from every channel available, and in the next to abrogate the contracts if there was the slightest approach to default. This suspicion, groundless as it eventually turned out to be, did not happily last long; and the Home authorities having at length taken the superintendence of Indian affairs immediately under their control, favourable hopes were entertained of better administration, which, with modified taxation, would produce an enlarged revenue. Before, however, this satisfactory state of things was arrived at, various changes ensued, which more or less affected the whole class of Indian securities, and caused them to fluctuate considerably before they became consolidated into their present position and exhibited the firmness which they now invariably manifest. Despite predictions to the coutrary, the assertion that India had sunk irretrievably in a financial point of view appeared at that juncture to be only too strongly borne out by the confused mass of statistics dignified by the name of the Indian Balance-sheet. The approximate statements as they were called, approached so closely to absolute Indian bankruptcy that even when the mutiny was quelled it was questioned in several quarters whether the Presidencies had sufficient recuperative power to struggle against the weight of increased expenditure. Then arose that cry of a future for India, which, both in and out of Parliament, did much to support the value of the debt, and encourage those who had embarked the savings of a lifetime in the great undertakings which, as a system of communication, had they been in full operation, would have assisted largely in repressing the sepoy outbreak. Vain regrets were useless on this heavy score, but the fact could not fail to have been brought to mind that railways for India had been advocated in public meetings but neglected even before Mr. Auber retired from the India House secretaryship.

With the cry of a future for India came the accompanying necessity of a proper and equitable adjustment of its finances, and to effect this it was desirable to appoint an Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer who should co-operate with the Supreme Council in Calcutta in rearranging the taxation, investigating the expenditure and establishing, through the chief Presidential Government Bank, those financial conduit-pipes for the collection of revenue which would bring it without delay to the fountain-head. The late Mr. Wilson went to work, and succeeded in a great degree, when he arrived out in Calcutta, in unravelling and simplifying the mass of conglomerated detail which, as exhibited in the House of Commons by Sir C. Wood, perfectly defied inquiry. Notwithstanding that his balance-sheet, in one or two minor points, was not free from blemish, it exhibited a brighter picture of Indian finances and Indian resources than the majority of the most sanguine dared to suppose. When that hardworked functionary announced the probability of the revenue not only meeting the expenditure in a year or two, but of positively leaving a surplus, credulous people shook their heads and, inclined to believe, as they were, in their favourite, thought he had been influenced by the rose-coloured estimates of his subordinates, and that he would subsequently have to recant. But greater was their surprise, when death removed the first Indian Chancellor, to find that the second, the Rt. Hon. Samuel Laing, was even more satisfied than his predecessor of the expansive power of local revenue and the general resources of the country. This was almost too much for Sir C. Wood, who, chagrined at the success of Mr. Laing in a department where it was said he must fail, denounced in open debate the assumed figures of his *protege*, and ungraciously attempted to disprove his sanguine estimates. No one could stand such a reproof as this, and certainly not a man of the mould of Mr. Laing; he therefore resigned, and left his work, so vigorously commenced, to be followed out by others. Meanwhile, India and her resources never faltered—she struggled forward, and gradually disencumbered herself of her embarrassments, the revenue steadily increasing and rising, till at last it actually verified Mr. Laing's promise. Dispatched to perfect the plans inaugurated by Wilson and further promoted by Laing, Sir Charles Trevelyan left for the seat of Government, and he in his budget has since confirmed and in every way attested the elasticity of Indian capacity to provide for Indian expenditure, and leave a surplus. Sir C. Wood has very wisely abstained from breaking a lance with this last Presidential Chancellor, and he seems now prepared to submit, inconveniently as it may be, to India having recovered her pecuniary *status* with much greater rapidity than he hoped.

India having thus resumed her former position, or being, under her present administration, in a decidedly superior position, to what she was when John Company possessed her management, the debt has become a much more appreciable property, and the shares of the railways have exhibited strength at an enhanced value. It has naturally been a work of time to get these securities into a better and firmer condition; but there seems no reason to doubt, from what is passing around us, that they will maintain, if they do not rise beyond, their current quotations. They have, indeed—and there can be no doubt about it, though a financial contemporary has occasionally endeavoured to combat the fact—come largely into competition with Consols and English securities; and whether we look at the India Five per Cents., the rupee paper, the debentures, or the list of the railway shares, the class of holders speak significantly of their character as pure and sound investments. Endeavours at one time have been made to dispute the validity of the contracts of the railways with respect to the nature of the guarantee; at another, Indian revenue, it has been said, may decrease, and then whence the source for the payment of dividends? But these are merely the views of speculative operators, whose feelings are as jaundiced as the colour of the gold they would draw, if possible, from their dealings when disturbance is ruling in the markets, and when the public are prematurely frightened into selling. The original guaranteed India Stock, the fixed capital of the old Leadenhall Company, to be paid off at a definite date, is held much in the same way as Bank Stock, and, with its certain annual return, rules at a full value. The India Five per Cent. Loan, the result of the money raised to liquidate part of the debt of the mutiny, and the Four per Cent. Debentures, terminable at a regular date, are supported at prices showing that the public have great confidence in them, and are prepared to hold them as a high-class marketable security. The late endeavour to connect them was one of those mistakes which Sir C. Wood is so fond of committing in the shape of experiment; and if the character of the debentures existed, upon his power, instead of resting safely, as they do on Indian revenues and the sanction of the British Government, nothing was more calculated than this step to interfere with their stability. The admission of the rupee paper for registration in England was one of the wisest steps ever adopted. It was a financial operation of an important nature, and carried out at the suggestion of several of the Indian banks, was attended with advantage and considerable profit to those interested. Ranking as the three classes do, according to their rates of 4, 5, and 5½ per cent., they command quotation which it is imagined will be well supported. The railways, with the completion of capital, the speedy progress of works, and the returns which traffic indicate, must ultimately become good dividend-paying properties; and as they will in the majority of instances attain a *maximum* beyond the guarantee of 5 per cent., proprietors should be amply satisfied with prospects, and not seek to chop or change them for any other ephemeral security. Indian stocks and shares must be allowed to take a formost stand among the best kinds of negotiable property of the day, since they possess a basis that can only be destroyed by the decadence of the English Government itself, which will be near at hand when we lose our sway in British India.

MR. KINGLAKE'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.

(*Daily News, September* 17.)

MR. KINGLAKE'S "Invasion of the Crimea" has just appeared in a Fourth Edition, with the following preface:

In this edition many notes have been added; and there is a sentence in the second volume which has been moved forward to a page farther on. The spelling of the names of several English officers, and of one foreigner, has been corrected. Not a word has been withdrawn from the text, and not a word has been added to it.

Of the notes, there are some few which correct or qualify the words of the text. For a book which chances to be a subject of controversy, this way of setting right all mistakes is, I think, the fairest and best. Far from hiding the mended spot, it makes the newly-found truth more conspicuous than it would have been if it had been allowed to glide quietly into the text. For example: in one of the lists of wounded officers, I or my printers chanced to leave out the name of Colonel Smith. Upon the omission becoming known to me, I attached to the passage a mark of reference, which seizes the eye of the reader and carries him to the foot of the page, where instantly he sees it stated that Colonel Smith was one of the wounded. In this way the omitted fact is presented to the reader more effectually than it would have been if the word "Smith" had been blended with the text, standing there with thirteen other names.

But also, by this method, I acknowledge and publicly record against myself every single inaccuracy, however minute and trivial, which had struck me as requiring correction when last I went through the book. Whether I could have been so venturesome as to do thus, if the emendations required had been many and important, I will not undertake to say. As it is, I am enabled to take this method of courting any criticism which may be founded upon my confessions of error.

The plan, therefore, is a fair one; but it is also, I think, very needful to adopt it, and I will say why.

The book is undergoing discussion; and in order that the conflict it raises may be honestly waged, it seems right to take care that the subject of dispute shall not be a shifting thing—a thing shifting this way and that under stress of public scrutiny.

Again, there is a charge now pending. Rightly or wrongly the accusers say that in public journals—in journals still sold under honourable titles—the writers are now and then suffered to misstate the tenor of books; and it seems that the printed accounts which have been given of this work are put forward as some of the instances in which misdescription has occurred. I have not myself taken the pains which would warrant me in declaring a resemblance, or a want of resemblance, between the book and its likenesses: but knowing that the charge has been brought, I see it to be right that all those who are called upon to judge the question should have before their eyes the very text of a book which is the subject of the alleged misdescriptions—the very text with all its sins and wickednesses, not having one single word added, nor one single word withdrawn.

But, besides his reasons for the course he is taking, a man may have his motive; and I acknowledge that with me a chief motive for declining to alter the text is this: I wish to keep a check upon those who might like to be able to say that I had materially altered the book. If anybody shall try to say such a thing in defiance of the plan I have adopted he will find himself paintfully tethered; for, the words of the text standing fast, he will be unable to range beyond the circle of those little matters—matters chiefly minute and of detail—which are dealt with in a few corrective foot-notes. Either he must say what is not true under circumstances which make his exposure a simple task, or else he will have to browse upon such scant herbage as is afforded by notes of this sort:—"No [not a squadron]; only one troop." "No [not sixty-six years old]; only sixty-four." "Here the words 'Laurence and' should be inserted." "Instead of 'a wing,' read 'the whole.'' The first of the commentators who found himself checked in this way was thrown into so angry a state, that when I stood observing his struggles, I was glad to think of the prudence which had led me to keep him tied up.

I said just now that some of the writings which purported to give the tenor of these volumes had been put forward as instances of unfaithful description. I have not enabled myself to assist this inquiry by comparing the accounts of things contained in the book with the book itself; and it is not desirable for me to do so, because an author can hardly expect to be looked upon as a good judge of what is or is not an honest abridgment or statement of his words; but I may be allowed to adduce two curious instances of the errors into which men may be led by looking to the accounts which have been given of a book instead of to the book itself.

On the 15th of February a stranger, who had been present at the battle of the Alma, addressed to me a letter from a distant foreign station, which began thus:—"Sir It has not been yet my good fortune to see a copy of your recent . . . work, the 'Invasion of the Crimea,' but a critique upon it in the" (here the writer of the letter gives the name of his newspaper) "of the 27th of January last, purporting to give an outline of some parts of the narrative, contains an assertion, made with reference to a description of the battle of the Alma—viz., that under the fire sustained by lord Raglan's headquarter staff, 'not a man of it received a scratch,—which I take to be incorrect."

The writer proceeds to state, with admirable clearness, the circumstances which enabled him to speak as an eyewitness of what went on with the headquarter staff, and then says:—"I presume to detail these particulars, in order to show, sir, that having thus, like yourself, taken part in, and been an eyewitness of, the movements of the staff on the memorable day referred to, I may venture to point out how far the statement as to the staff having come out of it scathless seems to be inaccurate;" and the writer then proceeds to prove to me, with great clearness and perspicuity that on the two spots of ground which he rightly and carefully describes, two officers of the headquarter staff were wounded.

Supposing that his newspaper was guiding him faithfully, well indeed might this critic remonstrate with me for the inaccuracy of which he had been led to suppose me guilty, because the staff, so far from coming off scathless, had been more than decimated. When my correspondent at that foreign station shall see the book itself, he will know that I disclose this fully, giving the names of the two wounded officers; and, indeed, it would have been strange if I had omitted to do so, for Leslie and Weare, the two staff officers wounded, were both of them struck down on the part of the field where I was, and one of them fell within a few paces of me.

Thus, then, it appears that even a careful and accurate man who has to put up with his newspaper's account of a book, at a time when he remains debarred from access to the book itself, is so misled by this method of seeking for the real purport of a volume that he thinks it his duty to address the author with a view to correct a gross error—a gross error not existing in the book itself, but appearing to do so in the mind of one who receives his account of it from a newspaper.

On the 18th of March last, another letter was written, which I doubt not to be also an instance of the effect produced upon a mind of fair intelligence by accounts purporting to give the tenor of a book. When Captain Mends thought it his duty to address his letter to the newspaper about the buoy, he introduced the subject by writing, and suffering to be printed and published, the following words:—"As I have been referred to by many as to the truth of Mr. Kinglake's statement in his 'Invasion of the Crimea,' 'that the landing of our army at Old Fort was materially delayed by the wilful displacement of a buoy by the French,' I feel called upon in justice," &c. Now Captain Mends not only made that statement, but suffered it to be printed in the newspaper with inverted commas, exactly as given above. Well, those words are not in the book. Not only is there no such passage in the book—not only is there no assertion that "material delay was occasioned by the wilful displacement of the buoy by the French"—but the book actually makes light of the delay, saying that there was "much less delay, and much less confusion than might have been expected," and, far from undertaking to assert that the displacement of the buoy was wilful, it goes out of its way to suggest that one of the hypotheses which would account for the displacement was "sheer mistake." I cannot doubt that Captain Mends intended to quote accurately; and I account for his mistake by suposing that instead of copying from the book itself, he must have been induced to give what purported to be a quotation by taking his words from one of those printed representations of the contents of the book which were current at the time when he wrote his letter to the newspaper.

I repeat that I have done nothing towards that collation of passages which is necessary for determining whether any given account of the tenor of the book is an account given in good faith; but it struck me that the above two instances of men who trusted to printed versions of the contents of the book, instead of to the book itself, might possibly help the inquiry, and could hardly fail to serve as wholesome examples.

In the general controversy which the book has engendered I am not taking part;* but having in my hands large means of proof and disproof, I ought, of course, to aid towards the attainment of right conclusions upon disputed matters of fact; and it is only with that view that I am now going to speak—not of the nature and spirit, but—of the mere abundance of the scrutiny which the book has undergone.

The book treated of such subjects, and of a time so little removed from the present, that there were great numbers of public men—ministers, diplomatists, and military and naval officers—who where not only likely to have strong motives for narrowly scrutinising the accuracy of the narrative, but were able to speak upon some or one of the subjects it touches with the authority of partakers or eye-witnesses. Thence, as was to be expected, there were addressed to me a quantity of communications some personal and some by letter. In these communications the speakers and writers pointed out what they deemed to be errors or omissions. In almost every instance they made their representations with great precision, and with a strikingly rigid adherence to the subject matter.†

But besides the authoritative criticism of those numbers of men who had been actors in the scenes described, there was the criticism of the periodical press. This was applied to the book, both at home and abroad; and so diligently, that already the works of the commentators must be many times greater in bulk than the original book. Of the publications which yielded these floods of comment, there were some whose conductors trusted mainly to public sources for the information on which they rested, but there were other conductors of reviews and newspapers who placed themselves under the guidance of some public man—some minister, some soldier, some sailor—who had been what is called "an actor in the scene." The criticism resulting from this last method was of a composite sort, for it more or less covertly uttered the notions of some public man whose reputation was at stake, but expressed them in the name of the journal through whom he addressed the public. From causes to which I need not advert, the commentaries were delivered, not only with great animation and zeal, but with a persistency not often applied to the criticism of one mere book. Diligence of the most varied kinds was brought to bear; for since the book involved politics as well as history, it fairly enough became the subject—not merely of reviews but also—of what they call "articles;" and seeing that it touched things abroad, correspondents employed by the conductors of newspapers in foreign capitals were encouraged or suffered to remit their daily toil of gathering "news," and take part for a time with their colleagues at home in finding something to say about this book. Finally, it was made to appear, that if an officer would submit to the condition of writing to a newspaper, and would begin his letter with a criticism upon the book of a kind approved by the managers, he might append to his comments a narrative of his own achievements, with the certainty that his own account of his own deeds would be read in one day by thousands and thousands of people.

It may be imagined that the immense body, both of authoritative and anonymous criticism, thus brought to bear upon one book, could hardly fail to show that mistakes had crept in here and there; but if any reader shall take the pains to separate from the bulk of the notes every sentence which puts right an error, he will be able to judge and say whether the corrections are many and important, or whether they are scanty and slight.

Be that as it may, I must state that, with the exceptions which I shall presently enumerate, I owe all these corrections to the public men and officers who have done me the honour to communicate with me either personally or by letter.

For reasons of larger scope than those which only apply to the questioned worth of a book, the public, I imagine, has an interest in knowing what impression has been made upon these volumes by the exertions of the periodical press. Certainly my own reading of the criticisms brought to bear on the book has been not only very imperfect, but has been conducted without method; and although I have taken other means besides my own scanty reading for learning what statements of mine upon matters of fact have been disputed in respectable publications, I cannot be sure, nor even indeed imagine, that I have dealt with every contradiction upon matters of fact which has been taken in print to my statements. All I can say is, that when last I went through these volumes I did not knowingly pass by any error; and it must be remembered that there is this safe-guard—namely, that every public writer whose challenge upon a matter of fact I may have failed to notice, will not only be able to exclaim against me for my neglect of his strictures, but will even be likely to do so, because it is according to nature that any critic who may have taken pains to give to a book this kind of antagonistic assistance should be loth to see his industry wasted.

Now, then, to speak of the corrections upon matters of fact which I owe to the periodical press. In writing a book of this kind, one naturally glances at many things which are not in strictness the subject of the history. Thus, before I came to the time when their actions brought them strictly within the range of this narrative, I glanced at the antecedent career of several public men, and in referring to those "tidings from the Danube," which I spoke of as stirring the public mind in England, I suffered myself to linger a while on the ground whence the tidings had come. Well, in the course of those retrospective glances, I treated Lord Stratford's antecedent absence from Constantinople as lasting full double the number of months that it really did; I said that in 1836, St. Arnaud entered for the third time into "the military profession" when ought rather to have said that he entered for the third time "upon the care of an officer serving with troops;" I spoke of Lieutenant Glyn and his seamen as coming up from the sea with some gunboats, where as I ought to have said that the gunboats they used at Giurgevo were lying in the river beforehand; and, finally, I spoke of General Airey as returning from Canada to England upon the death of his uncle, whereas I ought to have said that he came back some months before. These four mistakes were pointed out, the first three of them by respectable English journals, and the fourth by an American newspaper. So far as concerns my retrospective glances at things not falling within the strict limits of the history, these are, I think, all the corrections which I owe to the zeal of the press.

Well, but what impressions has public criticism made upon the rest of the book? What (properly) historical errors have owed their correction to the vigilance of the periodical press?

They are as follows:—"Garan" should be Gagarin;" Captain "Schane" should be Captain "Schaw;" "Luxmore" should be Luxmoore;" "Bisset" should be "Bissett;" "Woolcombe" should be "Wollocombe;" "Montagu" should be "Montague."*

For these corrections I am indebted to the conductors of an eminent English Newspaper.†

I will repeat that there may, and there must be, numbers of printed challenges upon questions of fact with which I have not become acquainted; and there may be others which I have heard of and forgotten; but the above, I believe, are the only corrections supplied by the periodical press which I have hitherto seen fit to adopt.

What then did I do with all the rest of those charges of error in matter of fact which were brought against me by the press? Well, I looked through the book, and where I observed a statement which I knew at the time to have been denied, I did this:—By a note at the foot of the page where a challenged assertion occurred, I supplied a sufficing portion of the proofs by which I support my statement. Of the soundness and cogency of the proofs thus produced, it will be for the public to judge. They are all, or nearly all, documentary.

But, besides the unnumbered strangers and friends who have addressed to me private communications on the contents of the book, and besides the whole host of those who speak to the public through the medium of the periodical press, there is one persistent scrutinizer who (so far as concerns all questions of dry fact) has hitherto proved more formidable than all. He alone has succeeded in proving that, here and there, there is a mistake—slight enough perhaps in itself, but—occurring in a place where, to point to it, is to fix upon the part of the narrative in which it appears, a small, yet ugly blemish. For some years this caviller took an interest in the progress of the book, and it is believed that he still wishes well to it; but, in his determination to insist upon strict accuracy without the least regard for the flow of the narrative, he is steadfast and pitiless. What makes his scrutiny so formidable is, that—without the least merit on his part—he has chanced to become possessed—nay, is every day becoming more and more possessed—of the knowledge, the constantly accruing knowledge, which enables him to find fault with effect. This persistent, implacable critic is no other than the author himself.

Of the way in which I break in and find fault with the book wherever truth bids me do so, I can best speak by giving a single example. Guided by Sir Colin Campbell's narrative of the operations of his brigade at the Alma, I narrated the advance of the 79th Highlanders against the flank of a Russian column then marching across its front, and catching animation from that strangely kindling power with which Lord Clyde used to speak of these scenes—I said that the 79th "sprang at the flank" of the Russian column. I never knew of anybody except myself who ever found fault with the accuracy of the sentence. But it happened that, long after the publication of the book, and for a purpose having nothing to do with the movement in question, Lord Clyde, one day, brought me a paper written by an officer of the 79th, and containing more minute details of the advance of the regiment than had previously come to my knowledge. From these details I gathered that although the 79th had advanced exactly in the direction I described, and against the flank of the Russian battalions then marching across its front, it had advanced more deliberately than I had supposed. I no sooner read this than I felt that my expression, "sprang at the flank," indicated a greater swiftness of attack than was consistent with the bare truth, and therefore needed to be qualified. Lord Clyde did not agree with me; he thought the expression sufficiently accurate, and deprecated the notion of my qualifying the words; but I was steadfast in my determination to show what I myself judged to be the very truth, and therefore it is that, by a qualifying note, I wilfully mar and deface the sentence to which I append it.‡ This is only one example of the rigour with which the book is treated by its author.

And here I may say that, in order to substantiate disputed statements, I have not been always obliged to reopen the stores of information on which I founded my assertions. In many, and I think in most instances, I was saved the need of going back to papers long out of my sight, by the firm love of justice which brought men who had observed that I was wrongly contradicted to come forward of their own accord and lay before me the private letters and journals of eye-witnesses in support of the statements I had made. Of the written documents on which I based the narrative, I can say that, for the most part, I have hitherto kept them in reserve.

Until after the publication of the book, I think I was as much inclined as the generality of men to be doubtful of the possibility of getting very close to historical truth; and I knew, of course, that the occurrences of a battle-field are especially hard to seize; but I must acknowledge that the supply of fresh, confirming proof by which I now find myself supported, has done something towards lessening any tendency I had towards this kind of historical scepticism. When the first edition of the book was published, I had never seen the private journal and letters of Colonel Hood, the officer who commanded the Grenadier Guards at the Alma, nor the clear and straightforward narrative of Sir Charles Russell, of the same regiment. I was without that letter of Colonel Percy of the same regiment, to which (as will be gathered from the notes) I attach great worth. I had never seen that journal Colonel Annesley of the Fusilier Guards, which tells me the story so naturally and so well, that to glance through the written words is more like listening than reading. I had never seen the rough, lifelike letters of Colonel Yea, nor the short telling letter of Colonel Aldworth. Yet, when all this authentic testimomy of eye-witnesses is laid before me, I find it confirming what I had asserted in print some months before. Seeing this, I cannot but think that—even in the battle-field—there is truth, after all, to be found.

If I might be suffered to press this view for a moment more by giving a chosen instance of the way in which it applies to my own narrative, I would venture to speak of one only amongst those several pieces of testimony by which I now support my account of the operations of the Grenadier Guards at the Alma. I support what I say of the battalion by giving extracts from the journal and private letters of its honoured chief, Colonel Hood. These extracts correspond so closely with the tenor of the narrative that the reader would be likely to say—"That journal and those letters were evidently the authority on which the author based his account of the operations of the Grenadier Guards." It is, however, a fact, that I never saw the journal, nor the letters, and never knew anything of their tenor, until after the publication of the first and second editions of this book. It was then that Mrs. Grosvenor Hood (the widow of him whose achievement on the banks of the Alma had won so large a share of my attention) resolved to give me fresh means of substantiating the narrative, by placing in my hands the treasured words which were written to her from the banks of the Alma.§

Now, when it is seen that I make a series of statements—of statements planted thick with particulars—in regard to the operations of a given battalion at the Alma, and that, after the publication, there comes to light a private record written on the field of the battle by the officer who commanded the battalion—a record confirming almost sentence by sentence the account I give in my narrative—it is plainly a sound deduction to say that the coindence between the two accounts must result from the accuracy of both. But I venture to think that an inference of wider scope than that may fairly be drawn for surely in the mind of any boy who shall be seeking after truth with the aid of accustomed principles, the appearance of new and confirmatory proofs of this sort will not only establish the particular assertion to which he finds them appended, but will even tend to strengthen his trust in other parts of the book.

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* The Pun is execrable.—*P. D.*

* And I have no present intention of doing so; but when I give my long-withheld Preface I shall say why I resolved to tell aloud "the transactions which brought on the war." The Preface, I think, will be of the same purport as the one I was preparing when I determined that I would let the book appear without covering it by any prefatory statement, except what was needed for showing "the sources of the narrative."

† I include in this category of communications from individuals some few which also appeared in print; as, for instance, one about the age of Sir George Brown, and the way he carried his plumes – another about the exact rank with which Colonel Codrington went out—and one or two more of a less important kind; but I do so rightly, because these communications had reached me before the time when they got published. I also include in this category the communication from Colonel Norcott, because, though his letter appeared in a newspaper, it was a letter addressed to me.

* The press also suggested four perfectly just corrections in regard to the following matters:—The rank with which Colonel Codrington went out; the wrongly spelt name of "Stacey;" the omission of Colonel Smith from the list of wounded; the misspelling which gave "Wardlow" instead of "Wardlaw;" and the error about Sir George Brown's exact age, and the way he carried his plumes; but these corrections had been previously supplied to me by means of private communication, and it is for that reason that I do not place them in the above enumeration of the corrections which I owe to the periodical press.

† The misspelling of the name of "Garan" for "Gagarin" was pointed out by the correspondent of the newspaper acting at Constantinople. The other misspellings of names were indicated in one of the many reviews of the book which appeared in the same journal.

‡ Vol. ii., p. 487.

§ This she did with the full approval of Lord Hood, the present head of the family. I may here say (though I think I have clearly explained it in the foot-note, vol. ii., p. 441) that the order with respect to which Colonel Hood wrote, "Thank God I disobeyed!" was not an order given by the Divisional General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Colonel Hood had been directed by General Bentinck to conform to any movements on his left, and it was only by being applied to the event which afterwards happened—viz., the temporary retreat of the Fusilier Guards—that General Bentinck's order became in effect an order directing Colonel Hood to retreat.

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Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of JOHN CONNON, Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Shell Pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, Table Cutlery, Bed and Table Linen, Dining, Side, Drawing Room, Pier, Round, Card and Writing Tables, Dining Room, and Drawing Room, Easy, Pridieu, Arm and Folding Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe Screens, Camp Cots, four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Flower and Hat Stands, Side Board, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, Music Stool, a fifteen day ormulo Clock, Book-cases with glass doors, Cheval Glass, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense room Furniture, Cook-room Articles, &c. &c.

AT P.M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A nearly new Hanson, a light Brougham with pole and shaft, suited either for one or two horses,

Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GINGER PRESERVE.

A few Cases just arrived per Steamer from China. Rs. 12 per Case of six Jars.

Bombay, 15th October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.

Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.

Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 dozen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Hunter and Graham, and 25 dozen Cider.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th October 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF A EIGHT HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND SAW BENCH.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., opposite the No. 1 Spinning and Weaving Company, Tardeo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of COWASJEE NANABHOY DAWVER, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. BASSETT and Co., one Portable 8 horse-power Engine and Saw Bench.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c,

25 Dozen Quarts Bombay Bottled Beer.

AT 1 P. M.

A high caste silver-coloured handsome Arab Horse, has been ridden as a hunter and charger, goes in single and double harness, very quiet and free from vice; also a handsome English-built self-driving Phaeton with German silver mounted Harness.

A Bay Shigram Horse.

Any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE LATE SHIP "PATTERSON."

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms, the following saved from the weck of the late ship *Patterson*, viz:—

Lying at Peerwaddy in Salsette, Karanga Talooka.
1 Beam and one piece of wreck.
Lying at Nayagam in Salsette.
1 Large lower beam with two small ones attached.
2 Pieces Masts.
1 do Deck Planking.
1 Beam.
Lying at Elephanta.
1 Mast, 2 Spars, 1 Beam, 1 Spar.
Lying at Oorun.
1 broken Spar.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR EUROPE FURNITURE, FIRST-CLASS LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VALUABLE CLOCKS, STATUARIES, VASES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE POLICE CHOWKEE.

On MONDAY, the 19th, TUESDAY, the 20th, WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 12 A. M., repectively, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at Tardeo, in the premises formerly known as the family house of the late DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., a large and extensive consignment of very valuable Europe and English Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c. The same comprises two very valuabale Plate Chests complete, with a service of Silver, Rosette Pattern Spoons and Forks for 24, a handsome silver richly Damascene engraved, Exhibition Pattern Tea Service, containing Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Basins with covers, and Milk or Cream Jugs with jointed covers. Butter Cooler, a 13 in. Renaissance engraved Silver Bread Basket, Siver Pierced Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, a 4qto shaped beaded edge Soup Tureen with stag on the top, a Buccleuch engraved Silver Toast Rack, Silver Muffineers, Sugar and Pepper Castors, Knife Rests, Bottle Labels, Mahogany Cases each containing 24 pairs of very handsome Silver Dessert and Fish eating Knives and Forks, a set of best electro-plated shaped Dome Beaded Dish Covers with stag handles containing 12 (but to be sold in three separate lots), a set of 4 handsome Oval double Dishes with stag handles, two Oval 25 in. Tea Trays, 4, 10 and 12 in. shaped beaded edge, Engraved new style Waiters. The whole of the above are perfectly new and are fitted in 2 strong Wainscot Chests, a very elegant green and gold Dinner Service for 24, a very pretty and costly Dessert Service, a handsome Breakfast do., best Ivory-handled Cutlery for 36, these are also quite new, several pairs of best Hot Water Curry Dishes with artichoke handles, Sets of Shell and Queen's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 in Mahogany cases, Cruet, Pickle and Soy Frames, Epergnes, Centrepieces and Candlebras, a pair of each 6 and 7 light. Richly cut Crystal glass Pedestal Girandoles and two pair of Wall do. to match by Copeland. Handsome glass Pedestal Table Argand Lamps and Crystal and Bohemian glass Candlesticks, with ruby coloured and gilt, Shades, Pans and Drops, Cut and Vineleaf pattern Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Toilet Services, English and French furniture with Brass mountings, and inlaid with mother o'pearl and Brass such as Walnut Wood, Oblong, Occasional and Round Tables, Settees, and Drawing room Chairs lined with rich crimson and gold and blue damask, Easy, Devotional, and other Chairs, Canterbury. A large Ottoman, gilt flower Baskets, Brass inlaid Chiffoneers with white Marble Slabs, Brass and mother o'pearl inlaid Whatnots, flower Baskets and cabinets with white Marble Slabs, Papier Mache, Tea Poys, Mahogany Pier, Side, and Oblong Tables, with white Marble Slabs, Lady's cabinets, Writing, Work and Card Tables, Whatnots, Tea Poys, Presses and Almiras with glass Mirrors, Dressing and Washing Tables with Mirrors and Marbles, Brass Bedsteads, four Slate Bagatelle Tables complete, an invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Musical Boxes, Plated 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, three firstrate 8 and 12 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, with ruby colored Drops, magnificent Pier Glasses in rich Gilt Frames, six light Chandeliers, by Nash, 8 and 12 light Chandeliers, a large variety of handsome Table Ornaments, Vases, and Toilet Bottles, Bronze and Marble Figures, Statuaries, French Vases with Domes, an excellent 8-day Clock by "French," London, a handsome solid Marble large 15-day Clock, with Bronze figure, rich Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, 25 rolls of rich Carpet and borders, 8 childs patent Spring Rocking Horses, rich velvet pile Table Covers, Plated and Gilt-framed Wall Mirrors, with lights, three light Bohemian Glass and Gilt Wall Shades, with Gilt Drops, choice Engravings and Prints in Maple and Gilt Frames, an Invoice of Buggy, and riding Whips, Walking Sticks with Photographs, Swords, and Whistles, Four Garden Engines, Fireproof Safes, Iron Gates, and a variety of fancy goods, together with a collection of nicely Carved Blackwood Furniture.

AT 1 P. M. ON THE FIRST DAY.

An American 4-wheeled Spider Carriage, with pole and shaft to carry two or four persons.

An American 4-wheeled Spider Carriage with pole and shaft to carry two persons.

Sets of plated Mounted single and Double Harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at his former residence, Malabar Hill, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, all the Household Furniture, &c., of the late A. SANGSTER, Esq.

The same consists of Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Richly Plated Mounted Claret Jug, a handsome Blue and Gold Dinner Set, a Buff and Gold Tea Set, handsome painted Blue and Gold Dessert, Do. Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet Soy, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set Waiters, Set of Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, a Set of Silver Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Round Dining and Camp Tables, Easy Drawing-room and Dining-room Chairs, Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Partition Screen, Music and Hatstand, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, a Plated 3 Light Hanging Argand Lamp, Hanging Lamps, Carpets, Choice Engravings, Cutlery, Wearing Apparels, Copper Cooking Utensils, Despense Articles, China Garden Seats Plants in Scinde and Earthen Pots, &c. &c.

Catalogues of which will be published, and the property on view from Friday, the 23rd instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.
A Bay Arab Horse, aged fresh five, height 14-2¼.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Do. Ledgers with index 5 do.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have now on hand for sale on commission only one very superior highly-finished English-built new Malvern Dog Cart, with imitation cane and weiker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th October 1863.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

Auction Announcements

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few Pairs Large Size and very Handsome Looking Glasses in gilt Frames.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Godown No. 293 on the Mamadavie Road, near the Karacoova, a large quantity of Brass and Copper Ware, &c., on account of and risk of Shaw Vullubram Atmaram and by order of Vundravundass Jumnadass, the same consists of large and small Cooking Pots, Water Pots, Frying Pans, Cullenders, Lottas, Cups and Saucers, Trays, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., IN No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)

On SATURDAY, the 24th and on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opera Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of first and second size Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hydrabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes.

ALSO, on the 26th instant, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel,) all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Cheffoniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses and several miscellaneous articles.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 21st instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Portable Steam Engine, with its Machinery complete.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

Business Announcements.

QUININE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the ARRIVAL BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL, of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce Bottles, now offered for sale at five Rupees eight Annas and three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed by taking a large quantity.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, ex the *Naval Brigade*, of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Water Jugs, Elaborate Stands with Glasses for Gold Fish, Coojahs, with Covers, for cooling water and preserving it from dust and insects.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums for Drawings and Cartes de Visites, Portfolios, in great variety, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.

Patterns for Embroideries.

Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.

Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver Brass, and Bronze Stands.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship. Gold Framings for Pictures and Mirrors.

Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.

Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.

The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale

TERMS—*Cash.*

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.

They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil*. Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(*Impervious to rain.*)

French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8..............per pair.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Millitary Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON, & Co.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rup.
,,	4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
,,	3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,,	2	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand		1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal		6 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 6th Oct. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand On Scotland On Ireland	 do. do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¼d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3	,,
Do. do. 3 do.	4	,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice			3 per cent. per annum.		
Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	,, 6 ,, ,,	5 ,,	,,
Do.	,, 12 ,, ,,	6 ,,	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863.

For Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have recently received considerable additions to their Miscellaneous Stock, consisting "inter alia" of the following:—

CORRESPONDENCE STATIONARY.

BANK LINED 4to. LETTER PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet, and Cream wove.
BANK QUADRILLE LINED NOTE PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.
BANK LINED NOTE PAPERS, Cream, Blue, Rose Violet, Chamois.
ENVELOPES to match the Papers.
MOURNING PAPERS of various widths of border, and either thick or thin.

WRITING PORTFOLIS.

EXTRA LARGE, and covered with dark green morocco, black covers, adapted for Mess tables particularly......Rs.	14 0
FOOLSCAP SIZE, in black leather, with lock and key......	4 8
THE SAME, without locks......	3 8
BLOTTERS for the Drawing Room Table, of various patterns, in russia and morocco, gold lined, light green, dark green, purple pale russia......	18 0

ALBUMS.

The following varied collection of Albums, Stereoscopic Albums, Photographic Albums, and Carte de Visite Albums is available for selection:—

TABLE ALBUMS, maroon morocco, one side stamped with *fleurs de lis* in gold borders......	32 0
THE SAME, fawn colour morocco, stamped in gold and ultramarine lines......	28 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, full crimson morocco, large 4to. Rs. 25 and......	10 0
THE SAME, purple morocco, smaller......	16 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, maroon morocco, smaller......	14 0
THE SAME, large and small, 4to in French morocco. Rs 9 and......	12 0
THE CASE ALAUM. This is a very elegant table ornament in form of an Album, but being really a case provided with lock and key, and furnished with guard, only for the reception of mounted photographs, plain dark morocco, with dead gilt sides, clasp and lock......	45 0
THE STEREOSCOPE ALBUM, for the reception of Stereoscopic Portraits or Pictures, and each Album provided with Streoscope conveniently fixed for viewing the pictures:—	
Dark maroon morocco, 2 clasps......	22 0
Crimson morocco, 2 clasps......	23 0
Sage morocco. 2 long clasps......	25 0
CARTE VISITE ALBUMS in variety.	

PRIVATE ACCOUNT BOOKS.

LETTER OR NOTE SIZE ACCOUNT BOOKS. ruled paper with money columns, full bound in roan, ...	4 8
THE SAME, without money columns, adapted for Journals or Extract Books. 8vo. size......	3 8
MEMO. BOOKS with stiff or limp leather covers and ruled paper ......Rs. 1-8 to	3 0
METTALLIC MEMO. BOOKS oblong with clasps of various sizes...... Rs. 1-8 to	4 0
IVORY TABLETS, a leaf for each day in the week. Clasps 3 and 3½ inches......Rs. 6 to	8 0
TABLET CASES, with stiff compartment for cards, and containing a pair of ivory tablets for memoranda, Morocco tuck cases, of the size of a Lady's or Gentleman's Card. Rs. 4 to	5 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce that they have received the following additions to their Miscellaneous Stock:—

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STUDENTS' MICROSCOPES, in Cabinet Case, with compound body, achromatic object glass, range 30 to 120 diameters, 2 simple powers, rack work condenser, mirror, and joint to incline the body to any angle......Rs.	50
EDUCATIONAL COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, quick and slow motion to the body, large stage, best triple object glass, with powers ranging from 40 to 300 diameters, stage condenser, large double mirror, and forceps. In Mahogany Case with drawer......	125
AN ACHROMATIC COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, with two Hygenian eye-pieces, two superior achromatic powers of about 3-16th and 3-4 inch, separable into five powers, range about 4 to 450 diameters, with fine adjustment, rectangular stage motion, double mirror, stand, condenser, forceps, and infusoria box. In cabinet Case......	200
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL, 4-inch, with adjusting Screws and Levels, by ELLIOTT......	90
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL, 3-inch, by ELLIOTT,	75
MAGNETIC POCKET COMPASSES, of sizes. Rs. 3,......	5,6
THE MOUNTAIN ANEROID (Manufactured expressly to meet the objections that the Ordinary Aneroid will not determine altitude to any great height), with Scale of Altitudes, in addition to the ordinary scale of inches, and so constructed that the approximate height of any station or mountain may be estimated by mere inspection, and will be found of great service to Scientific Travellers, &c. The construction of the New Barometer is similar to the Aneroid, but the internal mechanism is more carefully finished; fitted in cases 4½ inches diameter, with outer case, and altitude scale to 9,000 feet. A book of Altitude Tables......	75
THE ANEROID BAROMETER, with scale of inches and tenths and Thermometer......	55

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIAS, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

Sept. 21st 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

MESSRS. THEODORE DEFFEZ & Co.
WINE, BRANDY, & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

BEG to inform their Indian Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute orders for French and other European produce at the very lowest rices. In order to ensure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by Bills on, or references to, Firms in England or France.

Reference in Bombay Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls ......Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.	3 12
Do. Youth's do.	3 0
Do. do. do.	1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats......	11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.	
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled......	6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.	

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs.	10 0
CUPBOARD. STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. each	10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to	12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... ,, 14 to	17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks......Rs.	175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

	long	wide	deep	Rs.	
Toilet	6	3½	2¾	18	0
No. 00	7½	4¼	3	20	0
No. 1	9	5¾	3½	21	0
No. 2	9¾	6	3¾	23	0
No. 3	10½	6	4	25	0
No. 4	12	7	5	28	0
No. 5	13	8	5½	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

	long	wide	deep	Rs.	
No. 1	14½	9	5½	25	0
No. 2	15½	9½	6¼	28	0
No. 3	17½	10½	7¼	33	0
No. 4	19	12½	7½	39	0

DEED BOXES.

	long	wide	deep	Rs.	
No. 1	13¾	9½	8¾	23	0
No. 3	16¾	12¼	11	30	0
No. 6	23¾	16½	16½	45	0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

	long	wide	deep	Rs.	
No. 3	16¾	12¼	6	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
	3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	,,
	On Demand	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On France	6 months' sight	frs. 2·57 cts.	,,
	3 Do. Do.	,, 2·54 ,,	,,
	On Demand	,, 2·53 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE...... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6	months' sight		2s. 0½d.
,,	4	do.	2s. 0¼d.
,,	3	do.	2s. 0d.
,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.
,,	1	do.	1s. 11½d.
,,	On demand		1s. 11¼d.
Circular Notes			1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent,

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6	months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4	Do. at	2s. 0¼d.	,,
3	Do. at	2s.	,,
2	Do. at	1s. 11¾d.	,,
1	Do. at	1s. 11½d.	,,
nO	Demand (Head Office) at	1s. 11¼d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 17t August 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on

demand	2	per ct.	per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months	4	do.	do.
Do. Do. 6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	7 per cent
On other Securities	8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at	6	months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Do.	4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	3	do.	2s.	do.
Do.	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand			1s. 11¼d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business...............10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to land after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingsworth's. Orders should be addressed to

JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	9	0	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfas Do. in Quarts	12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, SALT & Co.'s BURTON ALE, just landed in Casks of 3 doz. Qts. at Rs. 13¼ per Cask.

BARCLAY AND PERKINS PORTER in Casks of 3½ doz., for Rupees 14 per Cask.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	14	,,
St. Julien Medoc	12	,,
St. Estephe	10	,,
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	18	,,
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	12	,,
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.	18	,,

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

Insurances, &c.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to insure Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, A.D., 1838.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Accumulated Fund £700,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices: The "With Profits" Rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

The SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been very materially reduced.

For further particulars, Forms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th October 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co, Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life premiums and interest	,,	29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,,	88,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,,	251,000

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co, have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years. Rs. 225.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 200.
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years. Rs. 90.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 75.
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London. Rs. 185.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 175.
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones. Rs. 80.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 65.
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted. Rs. 85.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 75.
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit. Rs. 40.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 35.
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee. Rs 60.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 55.
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck. Rs. 35.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 30.
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Railway Time Keepers,
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to 60.
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any possition, 3¼ inch in diameter. Rs. 25.
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblets, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses. Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits. Rs. 30.
Royal Arch do. Rs. 30.
Master Masons Apron. Rs. 15.
Do. ,, Sash. Rs. 15.
Rose Croix Jewels. Rs. 10.
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case. Rs. 20.
Kt. T. Pattee Cross. Rs. 10.
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels. Rs. 30.
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel. Rs. 15.
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case. Rs. 14.
Ribbon from 1¼ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Insurances, &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first-class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta 1834

CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.

INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
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Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.

Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.

Treasurers. Bank of Bengal. *Solicitors.* Messrs. Frith & Sandes.

Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.

Madras Agents. Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. *Bombay Agents.* Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

George Taylor, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	199	8	0	220	8	0
30	,,	10,000	480	228	0	0	252	0	0
40	,,	10,000	590	280	4	0	309	12	0
50	,,	10,000	740	351	8	0	388	8	0
30	,,	10,000	1,030	489	4	0	540	12	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, April 1860.

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